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HALE
AND
ALLIED FAMILY HISTORIES

GENEALOGICAL AND BIOGRAPHICAL


Compiled by

VERA DERBISHIRE AMHERST (HALE) PRATT

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DEDICATION



This Volume is Dedicated to
The Memory of
William Amherst Hale
and
Ellen (Derbshire) Hale
as a tribute to
the spiritual and domestic qualities
of mind and heart that distinguish
them among their associates,
and to the
notable ancestry that is the
background of their lives
by
Vera Derbshire Amherst (Hale) Pratt



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Agony - \$35.00



Hale

Hale

Arms—Azure, a chevron bretesse or.*

Crest—A serpent proper entwined round five arrows shafts or, feathered argent.

Motto—*Vera sequor.*



THE Hale family with which we are here concerned is descended from progenitors who served on five Crusades to the Holy Land, a fact that is commemorated by the family crest—the arrows representing *the Crusades* and the serpent *the Heathen*. "It has been said that there has never been any fighting in the British Empire, without some of the fighting Hales being in it."

The earliest ancestor of record was *Nicholas de Hales*, a resident of Hales Place, England, in the fourteenth century, one of whose sons, *Sir Robert de Hales*, was treasurer of England, and prior of the Hospital of St. John of Jerusalem; he was killed in the insurrection brought on by Wat (or Walter) Tyler in 1381.

I

THOMAS HALE, the established progenitor of the family, and a descendant of *Nicholas de Hales*, was a resident of Codicote in the sixteenth century; married Anne, daughter of Edmund Michell.

Issue:

Richard Hale, of whom below.

* The arms alone are from the Visitations of Hertfordshire, 1572, 1634: The Harleian Society.

II

RICHARD HALE, son of Thomas and Anne (Michell) Hale, was a citizen and merchant of London. He was the founder of the grammar school in Hertfordshire. On April 10, 1575, he purchased from William, Lord Borough, the ancient manor of *King's Walden*. It had been the property of the crown, first listed in the Domesday Book as *Waldeni*, a holding of King William. In 1329 it was called *Waledene Regis*. The manor lies in the parish and village of King's Walden, about four miles south of Hitchen, in the Hundred of Hitchen, Hertfordshire. In addition to all right and title to the manor, Richard Hale, received with it "twelve messuages, six tofts, eight dove houses, twelve gardens, six hundred acres of land, one hundred acres of meadow, two hundred acres of pasture, sixty acres of wood, two hundred acres of heath, and £10 rent in King's Walden, Paul's Walden, and Polletts (Ippolitts)"; the latter two being nearby parishes and villages. He subsequently purchased the manor of *Stagenhoe*, also in Hertfordshire.

Richard Hale, by his will, dated February 19, 1617, gave to the parish church of King's Walden, an annual rent charge of £5 arising from part of his estate called "Hollows, or Perkins" in the parishes of Welwyn and Codicote, Hertfordshire.

Married, first, Mary Lambert, an heiress, who bore arms—Gules, a chevron between three lambs passant argent.

Married, second, Dyonisia Giffard, of Somersetshire.

Issue, by first wife, an only child:

William Hale, of whom below.

III

WILLIAM HALE, ESQ., son of Richard and Mary (Lambert) Hale, was born about the year 1568. He was lord of the Manor of *King's Walden* in the parish of King's Walden, Hitchen, Hertfordshire and, in 1621, high sheriff of Hertfordshire.

Died, in August, 1634, "aged sixty-six years."

Married, in 1587, Rose, daughter of Sir George Bond, Knight, Lord Mayor of London.

Issue, among others:

Rowland Hale, of whom below.

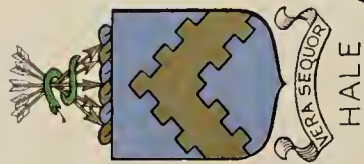
Bernard Hale; died in 1663.

Sir John Hale.

Rose Hale; married Sir John Austen, Baronet, of Hall Place.



CHALONER



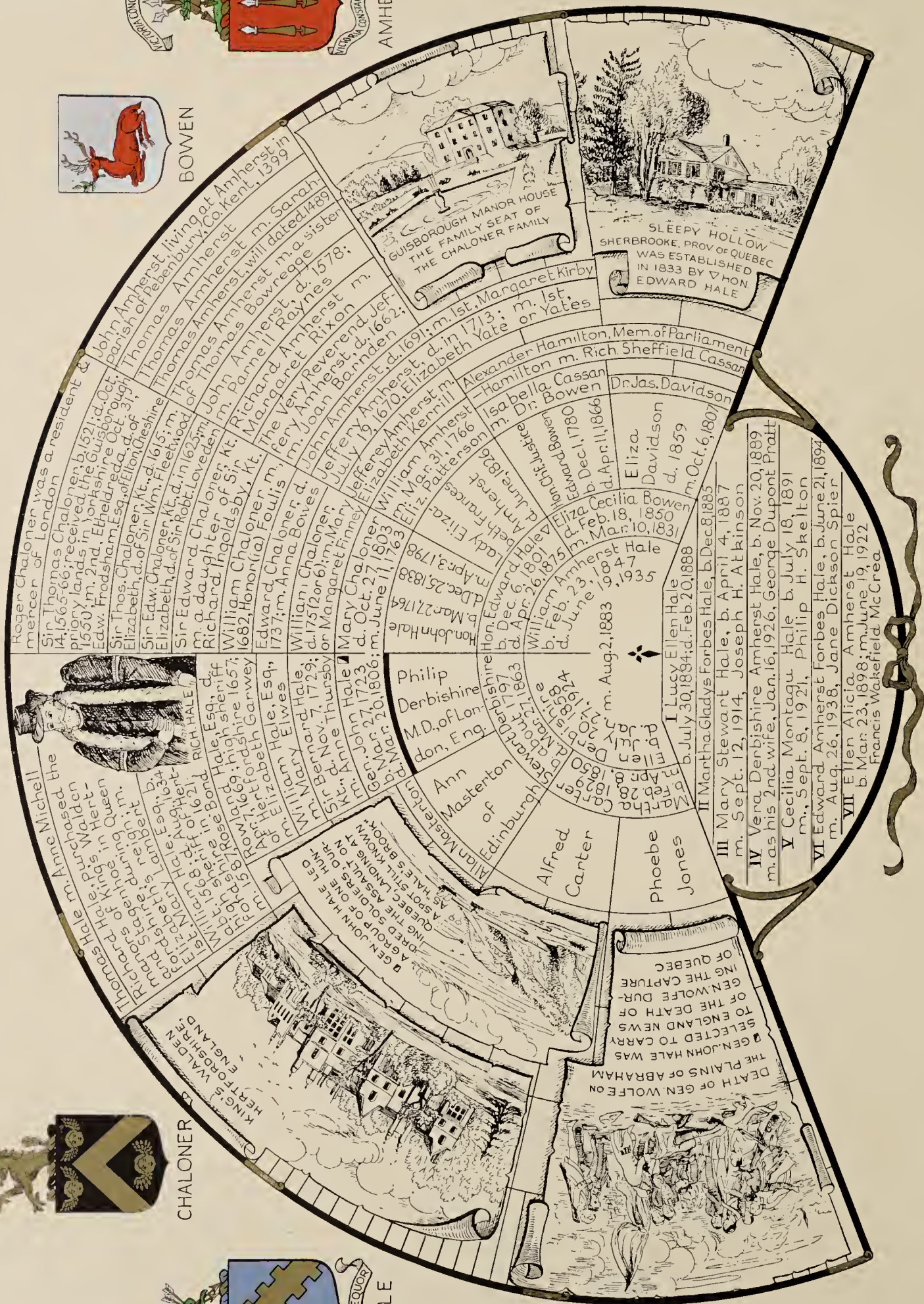
HALE



BOWEN



AMHERST



IV

ROWLAND HALE, ESQ., son of William and Rose (Bond) Hale, was born June 8, 1600. He was lord of the Manor of *King's Walden*, and, in 1657, high sheriff of Hertfordshire.

Died April 7, 1669.

Married Elizabeth, daughter of Sir Henry Garwey, Knight, alderman of London; she died January 9, 1679, aged seventy-eight years.

Issue:

William Hale, of whom below.

WILLIAM HALE, ESQ., son of Rowland and Elizabeth (Garwey) Hale, was lord of the Manor of *King's Walden*. He was a member of Parliament from Hertfordshire in the 13th and 31st years of the reign of King Charles II.

Married Mary, daughter of Jeremiah Elwes, of Roxby, County Lincoln; she died July 28, 1712, aged seventy-two years.

Issue, among ten sons and four daughters:

Richard Hale, born November 4, 1659; died in 168—; married, April 3, 1684, Elizabeth Meynell; issue.

Sir Bernard Hale, of whom below.

Mary Hale; died in 1709; married, February 27, 1678, John Plumer.

Elizabeth Hale; died in 1670.

Katharine Hale; died March 4, 1704; married, December 11, 1695, John Hoskyns; issue.

Elizabeth Hale; died in March, 1763; married Nicholas Bonfoy.



KING'S WALDEN, HITCHIN, HERTFORDSHIRE, ENGLAND

VI

SIR BERNARD HALE, KNIGHT, son of William and Mary (Elwes) Hale, was baptized March 18, 1677, at *King's Walden*. Called to the bar he achieved high repute as a legal practitioner. He was created chief Baron of Exchequer in Ireland, June 28, 1722, and puisne Baron of the English Court of Exchequer, June 1, 1725. He was knighted February 4, 1726. In addition to *King's Walden* he held *Abbots Langley*, also in Hertfordshire.

Died, November 7, 1729, at The Red Lion Square, London.

Married Anne Thursby, of Northamptonshire; she died April 11, 1768, at Kensington.

Issue:

William Hale; married, in 1745, Elizabeth Farnaby; issue.

Richard Hale; died September 14, 1812.

Bernard Hale; an army officer; died March 13, 1791; married, in September, 1750, Martha Rigby; issue.

General John Hale, of whom below.

VII

GENERAL JOHN HALE, son of Sir Bernard and Anne (Thursby) Hale, was born March 27, 1723, at *King's Walden*, Hertfordshire. He attended Trinity College at Cambridge. His father wished him to pursue a legal career, as he had done, but the profession of arms made a greater appeal. He was no doubt influenced in this respect by his brother, Bernard, who was a member of the Guards.

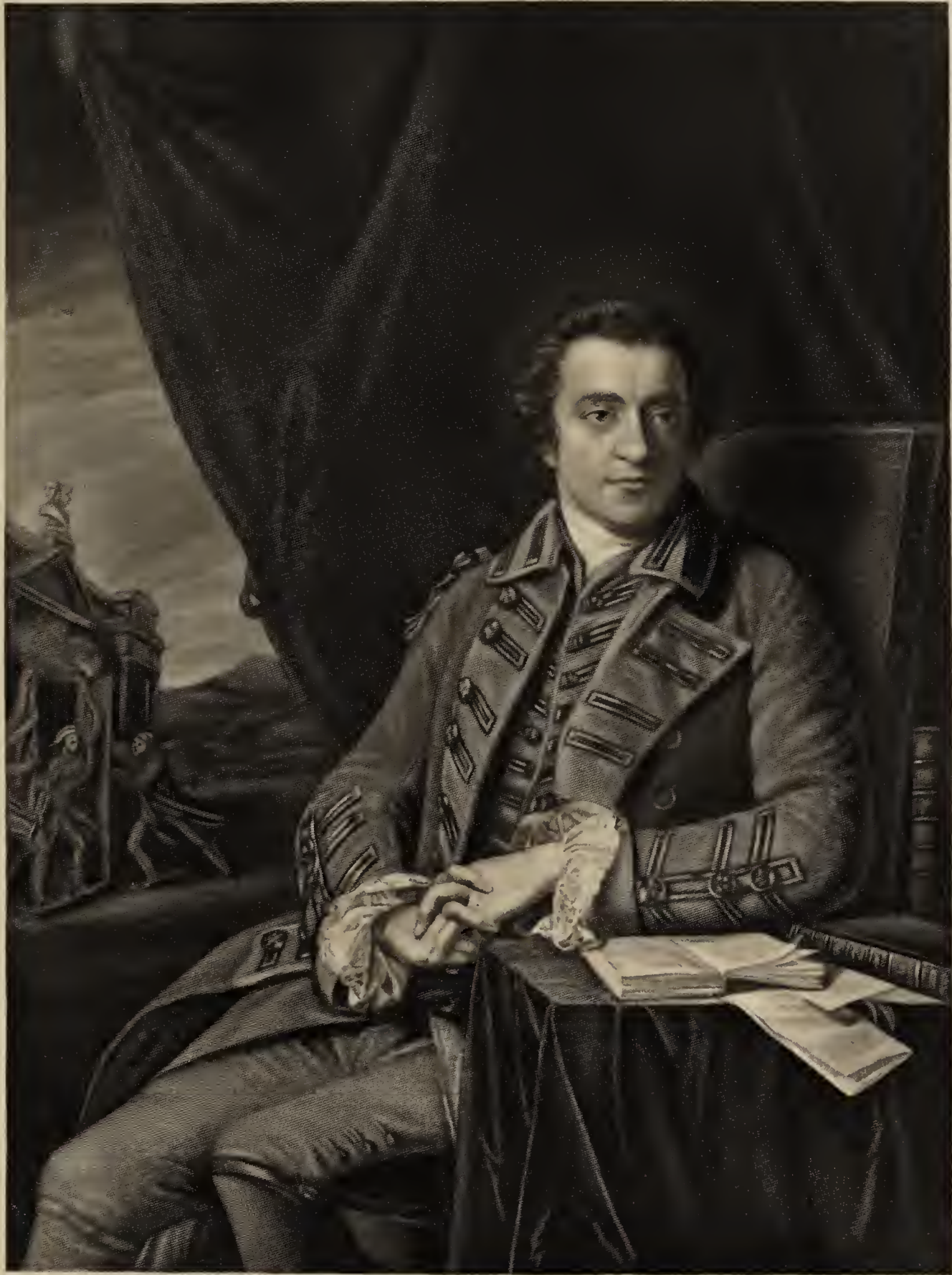
John Hale, at about the period of his majority, obtained a commission in Lascelles, later the 47th Regiment. The imminence of further war with France, in 1752, led to his departure for the American colonies, and in 1759 as colonel in command of the 47th Regiment, he joined with General James Wolfe in the assault upon Quebec. He led a group of one hundred soldiers who in a boat with muffled oars, passed through the French ship defenses and made a landing at a spot still known as *Hale's Brook*. He and his company of brave men led the ascent of the cliffs to the Plains of Abraham and all took an active part in the succeeding capture of Quebec. John Hale was selected to carry to England news of the victory and, of the death of General Wolfe, the latter a severe personal loss, as well as a national calamity.

Upon his return to his native land John Hale was rewarded for his services and authorized to raise a regiment of Light Dragoons, later the 17th Lancers, the famed Light Brigade of the charge at Balaklava, which he did largely at his own expense. He was Colonel in command of the new regiment until his promotion to the rank of General, and his appointment as governor of Londonderry and Calmore Forts in 1781. In 1762 he was military secretary to Lord Albemarle, on the expedition to Havana, Cuba, in the War with Spain, and he was handsomely rewarded for his services by a large share of the prize money derived.

Except for his residence in service in Ireland in and about 1781, General Hale made his home at *The Plantation*, a portion of the old *Chaloner* grant of monastery lands near the town of Guisborough in Yorkshire. He was the proprietor as well of some ten thousand acres of land in Nova Scotia as appears from his will, drawn November 21, 1803, and admitted to probate at York, June 18, 1806. He left an estate in excess of £15,000.

Thomas Herbert Lewin, a descendant of Thomas Lewin, who married Mary Hale, daughter of General Hale, privately published in 1909 "The Lewin Letters, a Selection from the Correspondence and Diaries of An English Family, 1756-1884," which contains much of interest concerning the *Hale* and *Chaloner* families.

Died, March 20, 1806, at *The Plantation*, Guisborough, Yorkshire, and lies buried in Guisborough Churchyard.



HONORABLE JOHN HALE

Married, June 11, 1763, *Mary Chaloner*. (See *Chaloner*, p. 24.) The following letter and poem from "The Lewin Letters" concern the courtship and marriage of General John Hale and Mary Chaloner:

"May 15th, 1762.

Perhaps young Lady you are ignorant that with a most benevolent disposition to all the world, you have destroyed the Peace of one person in it, whose first wish is your happiness, and whose greatest merit is that he would risk his life for your service. Whilst I make this declaration I reproach myself, with the possibility of giving you a moments uneasiness, but my situation is too critical and my Heart too full to keep from you any longer a secret that embitters every hour of my life. You cannot forget that last September, chance conducted me to Mrs. Chaloner's house; short as my stay there appeared to be, it was too long for my future repose and I soon found that no time or circumstances, could efface those impressions which the Beauty of your person, the sweetness of your temper, and the strength of your understanding, made upon a heart but too susceptible of 'Love.' In a word (forgive the involuntary crime) I loved you to folly and extravagance. Forgetting the disadvantages of my Person and the disparity of my age, without a single pretension to such a blessing, I formed and eagerly pursued the vain prospect of making you mine. But your mother to whose care and whose prudence I do but justice in commanding them, wisely stood between me and my hopes and taught me that her duty must ever oppose my wishes as inconsistent with the Interest and happiness of her daughter. Under this disappointment I took the part which honour and cruel necessity seemed to dictate; I strove by absence to get the better of an unhappy passion and as my last resource, went to seek in foreign climes that tranquillity which my own Country denied me. Fruitless effort! The body feels the change of Heat and Cold, but the firm and constant mind is invariably the same under every atmosphere. A few days may possibly finish my Career, and perhaps I am now taking my last leave of you, but whilst I live I must adore the assemblage of everything amiable in Miss Chaloner, and in death alone I can cease to be her most passionate admirer.

J. HALE."

ODE TO GENERAL JOHN HALE ON HIS MARRIAGE TO MISS MARY CHALONER

When Mars decreed his favourite son
Should forth to meet the Spanish Don
New conquests to obtain,
The God, to his amazement, found
The warrior stretched upon the ground,
Nor knew the love-sick swain.

What means, cried he, this sight, my son?
Is this the hero I have known
So valiant at Quebec?
For shame! let me again discover
Myself in thee; shake off the lover;
This idle passion check.

Like you, I've had my hours of sighing,
Like you at Venus' feet lay dying,
Have known love's joy and woe:
But rouse, young man! 'Tis my decree
That England's foes shall find from thee
Their final overthrow.

No sooner had the God thus spoke
Than from his trance the hero broke;
To climes unknown he steered;
Heedless of every other dart,
Save that he carried in his heart,
No foe, but Love he feared.

Nobly the toils of war sustained
And having wealth and glory gained,
Triumphant he returns;
Behold him fly his fair to meet;
Laying his trophies at her feet,
He sighs and woos by turns!

As Desdemona did of old,
She listened to the tales he told;
She pitied and she loved.
Indulgence at a mother's ear
She sought; and yet though full of fear
The soldier she approved.

Herself she gives to crown his toil,
The sweetest and the richest spoil,
That Fortune could confer;
Hymen and Cupid both agree
To bless him with Euphrosyne
He conquered but for her.

Assist now all ye heavenly choir,
Each Muse bring forth her sweetest lyre
The theme is worth your care;
Behold from forth her mother's arms
Radiant in all her native charms,
He leads his blooming fair!

Venus and Mars together join,
With flowery bands your children twine,
Their hearts and hands infold;
Let sprightly joy and smiling peace
Each year their present bliss increase,
Till Time and they grow old.



MARY (CHALONER) HALE

Issue of General John and Mary (Chaloner) Hale:

1. *John Hale*, of whom below.
2. Henry Hale, born October 20, 1765; died in May, 1818; married, June 27, 1809, Elizabeth Hildyard; issue, six children.
3. Bernard Hale, born January 20, 1767; died, unmarried, November 3, 1801.
- Twins { 4. Anne Hale, born March 10, 1768; married, first, in 1785, ——— Yeoman; married, second, in 1801, Colonel Smelt; she died in December, 1853.
5. Mary Hale, born March 10, 1768; died November 20, 1837; married, in 1785, Thomas Lewin; issue.
6. Harriet Hale, born June 16, 1769; died April 18, 1834; married, in April, 1794, Lawrence, second Baron Dundas.
7. Emily Hale, born July 5, 1770; died, unmarried, March 10, 1851.
8. William Hale, born July 17, 1771; died November 23, 1856; married, November 18, 1802, Frances Webster; issue, eight children.
9. Richard Hale, born August 25, 1772; died September 8, 1772.
10. Reverend Richard Hale, born October 10, 1773; died September 27, 1854; married a daughter of J. Loft.
11. George Charles Hale, born November 15, 1775; died, unmarried, November 23, 1800.
12. Frances Hale, born November 4, 1776; died, unmarried, May 29, 1796.
13. Charlotte Hale, born February 13, 1778; died, unmarried, October 24, 1832.
14. Catherine Hale, born February 23, 1779; died, unmarried, March 22, 1853.
15. Octavia Hale, born February 7, 1780; died in July, 1824; married, in January, 1807, Marmaduke Constable.
16. Francis Hale, born June 6, 1781; died, unmarried, November 26, 1814.
17. Emma Hale, born June 16, 1782; died in 1861; married, in October, 1808, Major Lloyd.
- Twins { 18. Eliza Hale, born February 12, 1784; died March 19, 1845; married Reverend Benjamin Puckle.
19. John Hale, born February 12, 1784; died in August, 1821; married, as his second wife, Reverend H. Budd.
20. Vicissimus Hale, born March 6, 1788; died in January, 1826; married Emilia Dundas; issue, six children.
21. Edward Hale, born August 4, 1789; died, unmarried, October 15, 1862.

VIII

HONORABLE JOHN HALE, eldest son of General John and Mary (Chaloner) Hale, was born March 27, 1764, at *Tocketts Hall* or *The Plantation*, near Guisborough in Yorkshire. He received a share in the English property and the Nova Scotia lands of his father. The latter, however, allowed to relapse, reverted to the Crown.

The Honorable Mr. Hale began his career as aide-de-camp and military secretary to Prince Edward, Duke of Kent, father of Queen Victoria, and saw service with him at Gibraltar, Halifax and Quebec; at the latter in the year 1793. Some years later, in 1799, he returned to Quebec as Paymaster General to the forces and continued in that capacity until the office was absorbed by the Commissariat. He was, in 1824, appointed Receiver General of the Province. He subsequently became a member of the Legislative Council. He held both offices at the time of his death.

It was through his influence that, in 1809, King George III presented a massive silver communion service bearing the royal arms, pulpit and altar cloths, a Bible and Prayer Books to the Cathedral of the Holy Trinity at Quebec.

The following letter from the Lewin Letters, previously mentioned, was written by the Honorable Mr. Hale and addressed to his brother, the Reverend Richard Hale of Harewood, Wetherby, Yorkshire:

"Quebec, December 20th, 1823.

Dear Richard,—A letter from you to our brother Edward, which he received during last summer, showed that you took much interest in our welfare though our correspondence had relaxed. I shall therefore make you acquainted with some events in my History which are flattering to me and will give you satisfaction. I have held as many offices in this country as 'Scrub' in the Play, *viz:* Inspector General of Provincial Accounts; Agent under the Great Seal of England for the 6th and 7th Articles of the Treaty of Ghent; and Arbitrator for Lower Canada under the Act of Parliament 3rd Geo. 4th Chap. 119. These were enough for one man's head, when added to the cares of a family of nine children—but, no: one day Lord Dalhousie sent for me and told me that the Receiver General of the Province was a defaulter to the amount of £96,000; that he must be immediately suspended; and his Lordship requested me to accept the appointment till the King's pleasure should be known, saying that I should thereby relieve him from great embarrassment. I give up for the time being the office of Inspector of Accounts, because it is incompatible that with the Receiver General, and I do not at present derive any pecuniary advantage by the exchange—only the Honour. The appointment of Receiver General gives but £400 a year, therefore I hope that I shall be confirmed at home, for there are not many people likely to come abroad for such a salary—If I should be confirmed, I think I stand so well with the Government and the Legislature here that I shall be able to make it a better thing. I have written to Lord Harewood, Mr. Wortley, Mr. Lewin, and Sir Charles Long, and my wife has written to Lord Morley, Mr. Canning, and Governor Gore. If you can get at the ear of any Barber who shaves a Lord of the Treasury, pray put in a word for me. I may be called on to find two sureties of £5,000 each, and I do not know who to apply to save Lord Harewood and Mr. Lewin. If Dundas were in England, I should ask him with less hesitation than Lord Harewood. I conclude you hear sometimes from Emily, and that you



LADY ELIZABETH FRANCES (AMHERST) HALE

know of my journey to Salem, near Boston, when I embarked my son Edward for Calcutta and thus saved him the voyage to England. We are now in daily expectation of hearing of his arrival. The eldest boy I now have at home is Bernard; a very clever, steady lad of 19, who at present is earning £200 a year in the Province Council office; but I meditate giving him a Profession instead of trusting to a place under Government, and he is entered at the Temple. Two other boys of 15 and 16 are working at Greek in hopes of getting to India while their Uncle is there, but I fear it is not easy to accomplish that object. I have answered some enquiries in the Farmer's Journal on the subject of obtaining land in Canada. I have 50,000 acres of Forest upon which I should be glad to see some Yorkshire Farmers, but no one should come out here who has not enough to live upon until he can cut down Trees and replace them with wheat. Adieu! My wife sends her love. Edward is well, and I am always,

Your very affectionate Brother,

J. HALE."

The Honorable John Hale purchased the Seignury of Ste. Anne de la Pérade from the De Lanandiere family, where he resided for many years. He was on the best of terms with his tenants and he introduced many agricultural improvements. He spent the winters at Quebec, where he was a prominent personage, and was active, with Mrs. Hale, in the social life of the capital.

The following paragraph is from the "Montreal Gazette":

"Mr. Hale was of the old school, with the usual liberality and independence of an English gentleman. He held some hereditary notions about the duties of a public officer which we apprehend are better securities than the strictest superintendence in these times, when offices are frequently sought and obtained through intrigue and popular favour. No one ever doubted Mr. Hale's correct discharge of the duties of his station. He neither gave nor asked for favours; ever prepared to do all that he was authorized to do, according to the regular course and the responsibility of his office. Mr. Hale served Her Majesty and her Royal predecessors in active employment, without any intermission, for upwards of sixty years, fifty-two of which he passed in the Colonies and garrisons abroad, during which time he satisfactorily accounted for more than fifteen millions sterling of the public money."

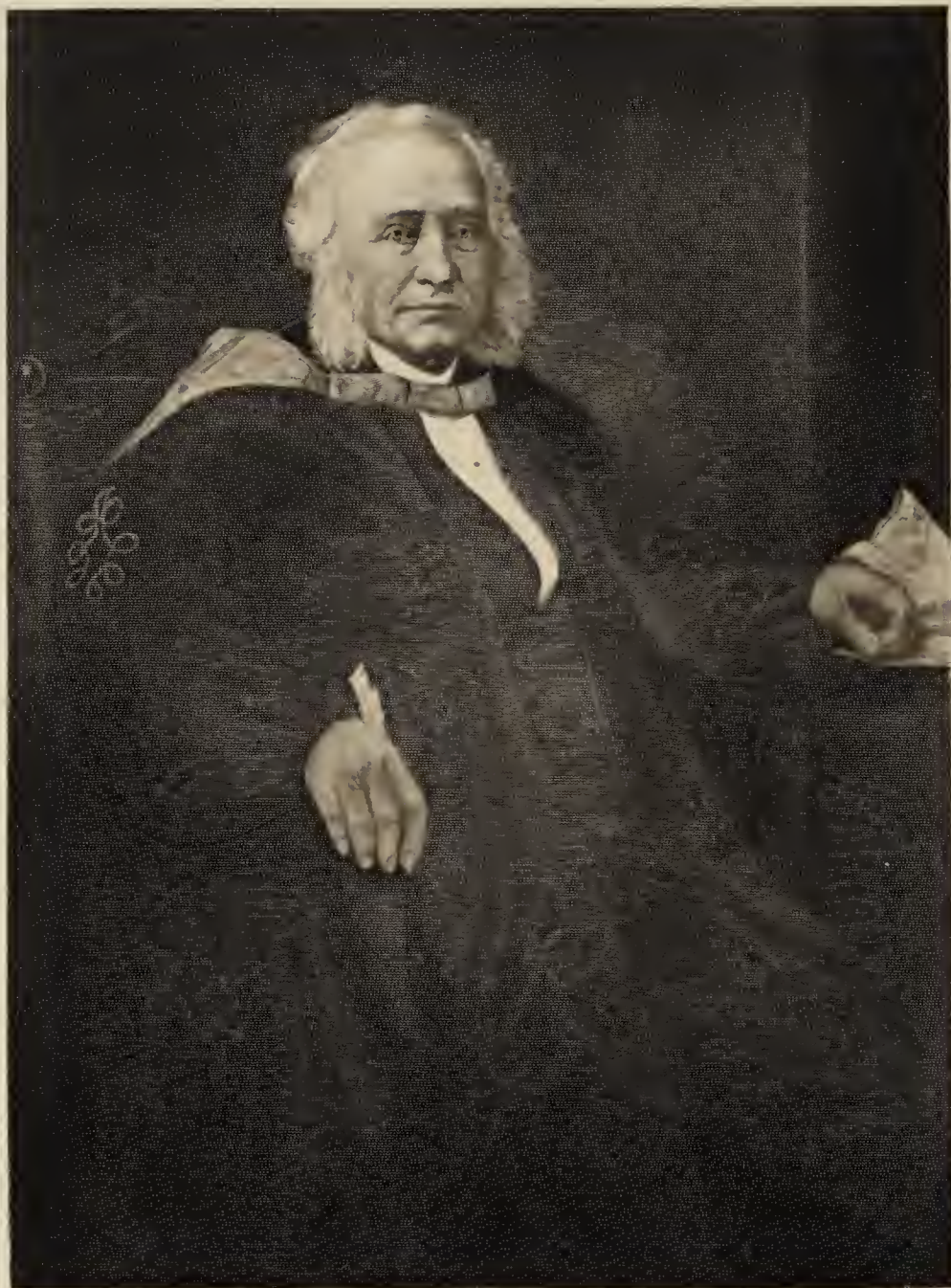
Died, December 25, 1838, in Quebec, Canada, and lies buried in Mount Herman Cemetery there.

Married, April 3, 1798, at St. George's Church, Hanover Square, London, England, *Lady Elizabeth Frances Amherst*. (See *Amherst*, p. 26.)

Issue:

1. Jeffery Hale, born January 19, 1800; died September 7, 1800.
2. Sophia Amelia Hale, born January 7, 1801; died in August, 1801.
3. *Edward Hale*, of whom below.
4. Jeffery Hale, born January 29, 1803, at one time a captain in the British Royal Navy; founder of the first savings bank, the first Protestant Sunday school, and the Jeffery Hale Protestant Hospital, all of Quebec; died, unmarried, in 1864.

5. Frances Isabella Hale, born March 22, 1804; died, unmarried, in 1882.
6. Bernard Hale, born March 23, 1805; died in 1889; a lawyer of London, England; married, December 11, 1845, Charlotte Cecilia Sheffield.
7. Richard Hale, born in 1806; died in 1807.
8. Richard Hale, born January 7, 1808; a military officer; died, unmarried, in 1892.
9. William Amherst Hale, born January 25, 1809; a military officer; married, in 1839, Caroline Jenkins; died September 25, 1844; issue.
10. Mary Hale, born November 6, 1810; died in 1887; married, in July, 1845, Reverend Henry Hotham.
11. George Carleton Hale, born October 30, 1812; proprietor of the Seigneurie of Ste. Anne de la Pérade; died in 1897; married, first, in 1840, Henrietta Trigge; married, second, in 1847, Ellen Sampson; issue.
12. Elizabeth Harriet Hale; married, in 1838, Captain John Orlebar.



HONORABLE EDWARD HALE

IX

HONORABLE EDWARD HALE, son of Honorable John and Lady Elizabeth Frances (Amherst) Hale, was born December 6, 1801, at Quebec, Canada; His Royal Highness the Duke of Kent stood sponsor for him. He received his education in Kensington, England, training for the diplomatic service. He was a linguist of distinction, being the master of seven languages, and an accomplished musician.

Upon his return to Quebec Mr. Hale entered the service of the Committee of Audit as secretary. In 1823 he became secretary to his uncle Earl Amherst, then serving as Governor-General of India. He accompanied the Governor-General on all his expeditions throughout India and returned with him to England in 1828. After a tour of Italy, Switzerland and France, he once more returned to Quebec.

In 1833 the Honorable Mr. Hale removed to Sherbrooke, Province of Quebec, and there established the homestead of *Sleepy Hollow*, on Brompton Road.

In 1837 and 1838 he served as a soldier in the ranks, having refused a commission, during the famous Riel Rebellion. The spiked stave he used as a weapon is still in the possession of a descendant. In 1839 he was chosen to membership in the Special Council for Lower Canada and he was also commissioned a justice of the peace. From 1841 to 1847 in addition to other offices he was representative from Sherbrooke County to the Legislative Council and in 1867 from the Province of Quebec. He was Speaker of the House at his death.

The Honorable Edward Hale was a founder of Bishop's College, Lennoxville, Province of Quebec, and he served that institution as Chancellor from 1866 to 1875. Much of the present success of the college is directly the result of his sound judgment and keen interest therein. A member of the Church of England, he served frequently on Synodical delegations, and he acted as Warden of St. Peter's Church in Sherbrooke.

His children erected a marble tablet in the Cathedral of the Holy Trinity at Quebec in memory of the founders of the family. It bears the names of General John Hale, Honorable John Hale, Honorable Edward Hale and Edward John Hale. A plaque in St. Peter's Church at Sherbrooke, honors the memory of the Honorable Edward Hale. His papers and letters are preserved in the McGill University Museum.

The Honorable Mr. Fraser, addressing in French the Legislative Council of November, 1875, said concerning the Honorable Mr. Hale:

"I feel it a most pleasing duty to recall to your memories his agreeable manners—those of a perfect gentleman—which were natural to him. He was open, frank and honest, never hiding his thoughts or opinions, but always expressing them in language at once courteous and elevated. He was as cheerful as he was amiable, his conversation was most attractive, his powers of narration were

great, and his mind was filled with interesting and original anecdotes, at once lively and entertaining, which rendered him a most agreeable and much desired companion."

Another historian wrote in 1888:

"Possessed of charity in the widest sense of the word, full of love and compassion for those in trouble or distress, ever ready to help the poor and needy, his active sympathy and generosity made him beloved and revered by all classes. The example of his pure, unselfish life is not forgotten, and he still lives in the hearts of those who loved him."

Died, April 26, 1875, at Quebec, Canada.

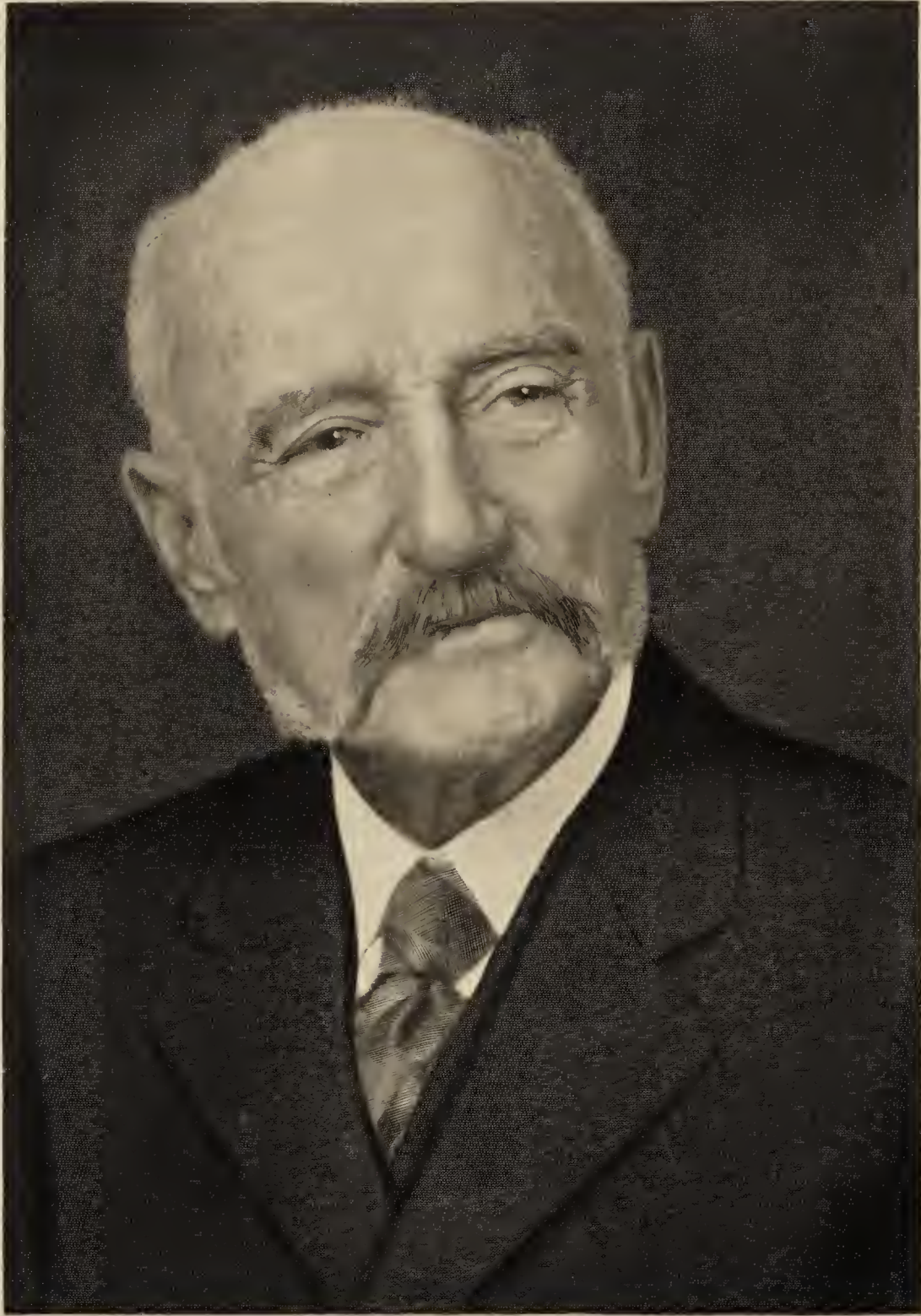
Married, March 10, 1831, *Eliza Cecilia Bowen*. (See *Bowen*, p. 27.)

Issue:

1. Elizabeth Frances Hale, born December 7, 1831; died May 30, 1918.
2. Edward John Hale, born January 14, 1833; died in 1911; married, October 17, 1866, Justine Elise, daughter of James Sewall; issue:
 - I. Edward Russell Hale; married Helen Montizambert; issue:
 - i. Fred Amherst Hale.
 - ii. Helen Hale.
 - iii. Jeffery Hale.
3. Eliza Sarah Hale, born December 19, 1835; died March 23, 1842.
4. Mary Hale, born February 8, 1837; died November 19, 1933; unmarried.
5. Lucy Amherst Hale, born August 24, 1839; died June 4, 1934; compiler in 1930 of a manuscript on the Hale family; married, September 16, 1863, Henry Turner Machin, born at Newcastle-under-Lyme, Gloucestershire, England, November 26, 1832; died, while on a visit to Sherbrooke, Quebec, Canada, April 25, 1918; no issue.
6. Edward Chaloner Hale, born May 5, 1844; died August 12, 1914; married Sarah Ellen Chillas; issue:
 - I. Frances Hale, born October 4, 1882; died in 1936; married, in 1910, Trevor Buchanan; issue:
 - i. Edward Buchanan.
 - ii. Jack Buchanan.
 - iii. Arnold Buchanan.
 - II. Chaloner Hale, born June 6, 1884; died in 1942; married, in 1918, Edith Robinson; issue:
 - i. Edward Hale.
 - ii. Jack Hale.
 - iii. Joan Hale.
7. *William Amherst Hale*, of whom below.



SLEEPY HOLLOW, BUILT IN 1833 - BROMPTON ROAD, SHERBROOKE, QUEBEC, 1913



WILLIAM AMHERST HALE



ELLEN (DERBISHIRE) HALE



VERA
FORBES

W. AMHERST HALE

ELLEN HALE
ALICIA

CECILIA
GLADYS

MARY

SLEEPY HOLLOW-1895

X

WILLIAM AMHERST HALE, son of the Honorable Edward and Eliza Cecilia (Bowen) Hale, was born February 23, 1847, at *Sleepy Hollow*, Sherbrooke, Quebec, Canada. He attended Bishop's College School at Lennoxville, and after leaving school he traveled abroad, visiting England and the Continent. At the time of O'Neil's Fenian Raid in 1866, as private, and again in 1870, as lieutenant, he joined the forces defending the Eastern Townships, so continuing the Hale military tradition.

Mr. Hale inherited the *Sleepy Hollow* estate in Sherbrooke from his father and devoted his life to its care and development. He was a naturalist of distinction and enjoyed the life of a country gentleman. He was a winter sports enthusiast and was one of the first to introduce skiing to that part of the country. He was president of the Sherbrooke Snow Shoe Club for many years and derived much pleasure from that sport. "He was an enthusiastic skater, walker and camper."

For many years he was associated with Mr. J. M. Forbes in the supervision of the Island of Naushon, Massachusetts, the latter's country home. In 1886 he was appointed to the Board of the Sherbrooke Trust Company and he served in the capacity of president from 1910 until the time of his death in 1935.

During World War I Mr. Hale leased his farm and settled at Sherbrooke proper to devote himself to war work. He was one of the organizers of the Soldiers' and Veterans' Association, an institution to attend to the welfare of returning soldiers. He was an honorary member of the Sons of England.

Warden of St. Peter's Church, in which office he succeeded his father, he was as well a trustee of the Public Library and a trustee and governor of the Hospital, all of Sherbrooke. As a memorial to his father, he endowed a special ward in the hospital. A Conservative in politics, he never sought public office but he labored earnestly for the improvement of Sherbrooke.

He was possessed of a fine genuine sense of humor; very just and kind to everyone, he was universally beloved. He was ever a lover of nature and the arts, being extremely fond of music. He maintained a prized collection of heirlooms, including the family portraits and landscapes of the Hale neighborhoods in England and Canada.

Died, June 19, 1935, and was buried in St. Peter's Church Cemetery, Sherbrooke, Quebec, Canada.

Married, August 2, 1883, at River Du Loup, near Murray Bay, Quebec, *Ellen Derbyshire*. (See *Derbyshire*, p. 29.)

Issue :

1. Lucy Ellen Hale, born July 30, 1884; died February 20, 1888.
2. Martha Gladys Forbes Hale, born December 8, 1885; resides in Sherbrooke.
3. *Mary Stewart Hale*, of whom below.
4. *Vera Derbshire Amherst Hale*, of whom below.
5. *Cecilia Montagu Hale*, of whom below.
6. *Edward Amherst Forbes Hale*, of whom below.
7. *Ellen Alicia Amherst Hale*, of whom below.



CAPT. EDWARD AMHERST FORBES HALE

XI

MARY STEWART HALE, daughter of William Amherst and Ellen (Derbshire) Hale, was born April 4, 1887, at Sherbrooke, Quebec, Canada.

Married, September 12, 1914, at Valcartier, Quebec, Canada, *Joseph H. Atkinson*, son of Joseph H., Sr., who was born in Tangeragee, County Down, Ireland, and Mary (MacCarthy) Atkinson, also of County Down.

Mr. Atkinson was born May 1, 1885, at Calcutta, India, near which city his father owned an indigo plantation. He was sent to Northern Ireland to attend a private school, and upon graduation he pursued military studies at Woolich. He completed his training in three years and at the age of nineteen he was attached to the Royal Artillery, serving in Ireland. He saw service thereafter in India and Africa and some years before World War I he came to Canada, where he was attached to the Royal Canadian Horse Artillery at Kingston, Ontario. Upon the outbreak of war he was assigned as adjutant to the 3d Brigade of Canadian Field Artillery at Valcartier and with that unit went to France. He was gassed at the second battle of Ypres in April, 1915, and was invalided home, where he died October 22, 1916.

Issue:

1. Margaret (Peggy) Atkinson, who was born posthumously, May 28, 1917, at Sherbrooke, Quebec, Canada; married, May 18, 1941, at Sherbrooke, Milton A. Tisdale, of Vancouver, British Columbia, who served in World War II as a flying officer with the Royal Canadian Air Force; issue:

- I. Christine Jane Tisdale, born at Montreal, Canada, April 21, 1942.
- II. Margaret Anne Tisdale, born at Truro, Nova Scotia, December 5, 1943.
- Twins { III. Michael Hale Tisdale, born at Vancouver, British Columbia, August 18, 1947.
- IV. Steven Crawford Tisdale, born at Vancouver, British Columbia, August 18, 1947.

XI

VERA DERBISHIRE AMHERST HALE, daughter of William Amherst and Ellen (Derbshire) Hale, was born November 20, 1889, at Sherbrooke, Quebec, Canada.

Married, as his second wife, January 16, 1926, George Dupont Pratt, son of Charles and Mary Helen (Richardson) Pratt; he was born in Brooklyn, New York, August 16, 1869; attended Adelphi Academy and was graduated from Amherst College with a Bachelor of Science degree in 1893. As a young man he became assistant to the president of the Long Island Railroad and remained there until the Pennsylvania Railroad absorbed that system. He was treasurer and a director of Pratt Institute, founded by his father. Intensely interested in the Boy Scout movement, he acted as treasurer of the Boy Scouts of America for twenty-five years, and from 1909 to 1915 he was chairman of the physical department of the International Young Men's Christian Association. Fond of outdoor sports, photography, as well as hunting and fishing, were sources of recreation and amusement to him. As a lover of outdoor life, he was an active champion of forest and game conservation. He was a member of the board of managers of the New York Zoölogical Gardens Society and in 1915 Governor Charles S. Whitman selected Mr. Pratt to be Commissioner of Conservation in the State of New York for a term of six years. He was a member of the board of managers of the American Museum of Natural History, a trustee of the Metropolitan Museum of Art and vice-president of the Brooklyn Museum of Arts and Sciences. He died January 20, 1935. Married, first, February 2, 1897, Helen Deming Sherman, daughter of John Taylor and Julia Champion (Deming) Sherman; she was born in Brooklyn, New York, October 21, 1869, and died there January 5, 1923.

Issue, by his first wife:

1. George Dupont Pratt, Jr., born at Brooklyn, New York, May 1, 1898; married, October 6, 1923, Jane Abbott; issue: Helen Sherman Pratt. Anne Pratt.
2. Sherman Pratt, born at Brooklyn, New York, March 23, 1900; married, July 3, 1942, Ethel B. (Schniewind) Manville; issue: Emily Deming Pratt.
3. Eliot Deming Pratt, born at Glen Cove, Long Island, August 23, 1903. Married, first, December 22, 1932, Gertrude Wenzel; divorced August 2, 1943; issue: Peter Wenzel Pratt. Vera Christine Pratt. Roger Sherman Pratt. Married, second, October 13, 1946, Gertrude M. Strohm.
4. Constance Pratt, born at Glen Cove, Long Island, June 2, 1906; died August 4, 1906.
5. Dorothy Deming Pratt, born at Brooklyn, New York, November 1, 1909. Married, first, February 6, 1932, Samuel Croft Register; divorced August 18, 1941; issue: Samuel Croft Register, Jr. Barbara Pratt Register. John Sherman Register. Married, second, August 18, 1941, William G. Barrett; issue: Eliot Steven Barrett.



GEORGE DU PONT PRATT

XI

CECILIA MONTAGU HALE, daughter of William Amherst and Ellen (Derbi-
shire) Hale, was born at Sherbrooke, Quebec, Canada, July 18, 1891.

Married, as his second wife, September 8, 1921, Philip Hanbury Skelton, born April 17, 1887, son of Frederick Charles Skelton (born at Montreal, August 19, 1853, died there in 1940; married, September 6, 1877, Hilda Mary Budden, born in 1856, died at Montreal in 1930). Philip Hanbury Skelton received his education at the Montreal High School and McGill University and was graduated from the latter in 1913 with the degree of Mechanical Engineer. In 1913 he became associated with the Canadian Ingersoll Rand Company at Sherbrooke and held the position of works manager.

During World War I in May, 1916, he was commissioned lieutenant and assigned to the 7th Canadian Siege Battery, leaving with his unit for England in September of the same year. In France, in March, 1917, he was assigned to the 1st Canadian Heavy Battery, and was promoted to the rank of staff captain November 3, 1918. He served with the Army of Occupation in Germany until his return to Canada in May, 1919.

Mr. Skelton returned to his position with the Ingersoll Rand Company, and remained there until the year 1942, when he resigned to assume a post as assistant works manager with the Aluminum Company, Arvida, Quebec, Canada, where he was promoted to works manager in May, 1944. Married, first, in January, 1914, Marjorie Hinshaw Shepperd, who died in February, 1915, leaving a son, David Melbourne Skelton, born January 29, 1915.

Issue:

- | | | |
|-------|---|--|
| Twins | { | 1. John Philip Skelton, born September 23, 1924. |
| | | 2. Ann Skelton, born September 23, 1924. |
| | | 3. Jeffery Hale Skelton, born January 26, 1930. |
| | | 4. Mary Virginia Skelton, born January 26, 1930. |

XI

EDWARD AMHERST FORBES HALE, son of William Amherst and Ellen (Derbshire) Hale, was born June 21, 1894, at Sherbrooke, Quebec, Canada. He attended Bishop's College School at Lennoxville, Quebec, from 1904 to 1912 and was Prefect in his senior term. He then entered the Royal Military College at Kingston, Ontario.

At the outbreak of World War I in 1914, Mr. Hale left college with the rank of Battalion Sergeant Major and enlisted in the Royal Field Artillery of the Imperial Army. He later received the commission of captain, and saw active service, from January, 1915 to June, 1919, in England, Egypt, Gallipoli, France, Ireland, Palestine and Syria. He was awarded the Military Cross by General Allenby during the Palestine Campaign.

Upon his return from overseas Mr. Hale became interested in mechanical engineering manufacture and he has been associated with the two largest companies of that type in Canada. He first entered the Canadian Ingersoll Rand Company at Sherbrooke in August, 1919, and for the past ten years he has been with the Dominion Engineering Works, Limited, at Montreal, Canada, serving at present as personnel manager.

Amherst Forbes Hale, as he signs himself, is an ardent nature lover. Outdoor life and sports, notably skiing, fishing and hunting, have been his favorite endeavors throughout a vigorous career. His principal hobby is nature photography. He holds membership in the Laurentian Lodge Ski, Sherbrooke Snowshoe and Hillside Tennis clubs and the University Club of Montreal. He is a communicant of the Church of England.

Married, August 26, 1938, at North Hatley, Quebec, Canada, Jane Dickson Spier, daughter of John Robert Spier, M. D., and Annie Josephine (Hall) Spier.

Issue:

1. Vera Anne Hale, born March 31, 1941.



EDWARD AMHERST FORBES HALE

IX

ELLEN ALICIA AMHERST HALE, daughter of William Amherst and Ellen (Derbishire) Hale, was born at Sherbrooke, Quebec, Canada, March 23, 1898.

Married, June 19, 1922, Francis (Frank) Wakefield McCrea, born in South Durham, Quebec, Canada, in 1896, son of Frank N. and Judith F. E. (Wakefield) McCrea. He was graduated from Sherbrooke High School and, during World War I, in 1916, enlisted in the Canadian forces. He served overseas from 1916 to 1919, first as a gunner and dispatch rider with the 7th (McGill) Canadian Battery and finally as a lieutenant-observer with the Royal Air Force.

In 1923 he was graduated from the School of Commerce, McGill University. Mr. McCrea was formerly a director of the Brompton Pulp & Paper Company, the Stanstead & Sherbrooke Fire Insurance Company, and several lumber companies. During World War II he served with the Royal Canadian Air Force as commanding officer and Squadron Leader A. D. C. Recruiting in the Province of Quebec he was appointed aide-de-camp to the Lieutenant Governor and was invested with the Order of the White Lion of Czechoslovakia. He was made an honorary pilot in the Czechoslovakia Air Force for help given their Military Mission in recruiting Czechs in North America.

Issue :

1. Ellen Hale McCrea, born August 3, 1924; married, September 6, 1947, at St. Peter's Church, Sherbrooke, Quebec, Canada, John Malcolm Maffre.
2. Vera Judith McCrea, born May 18, 1929.

Chaloner

Arms—Sable, a chevron between three cherubims' heads or.

Crest—A demi-seawolf rampant or.

Burke, in his General Armory, when listing the above arms of Guisborough, County York, states that the Chaloner family was of Welsh descent.

I. Roger Chaloner, a descendant of the Denbighshire Chaloners, was a resident and mercer of London. His eldest son,

II. Sir Thomas Chaloner, was born in the year 1521, apparently at London, England. It is traditional that he studied for a period at St. John's College, Cambridge, and also at Oxford, but he is first known to record in 1540, when he became a member of Sir Thomas Knyvett's embassy to the Emperor Charles V. The Emperor held the youth in high esteem and took him on a journey to Algiers in 1541, where on the Barbary Coast, he had a narrow escape from a disastrous death. Upon his return to England he was made clerk of the privy-council of King Henry VIII. At the close of Henry's reign Edward Seymour, Duke of Somerset, the regal protector, took Thomas Chaloner under his guidance and he accompanied Somerset to Scotland in 1547 and was knighted on the field at Pinchie for his gallant conduct. On October 31, 1550 he received the Guisborough priory lands in Yorkshire, which became the family seat.

On two occasions, in 1551 and 1552, Sir Thomas Chaloner served on Scotch-English boundary commissions, and for his services was granted, in 1553, land at St. Bees in Cumberland by King Edward VI. The King near the close of his life sent him next on an embassy to France, but being a Protestant he was recalled upon the accession of Mary. His religious beliefs did not, however, remove him from public life. He served on a commission to Scotland in February, 1556, and was granted for that service, in 1557, the manor of *Steeple Claydon* in Buckinghamshire. In January, 1558, he was director for the transport of British troops to Dunkirk and he received additional lands at Guisborough in July of the same year for the successful accomplishment of his task.

Upon the accession of Queen Elizabeth, Sir Thomas Chaloner was again sent on diplomatic missions to Europe. He successfully separated Emperor Ferdinand of Portugal from his French alliance, and was then sent to Brussels to arrange a treaty of peace with Philip II of Spain. He served as ambassador to Spain from 1561 to 1564, and the Queen gave him a ring as a token of her esteem.



Chaloner



SIR THOMAS CHALONER, KNIGHT

Sir Thomas Chaloner was a man of culture and he achieved considerable prominence as a poet in both Latin and English. Most of the noted scholars of the period were his intimates. In 1564 he published his most noted exposition, *De Republica Anglorum Instauranda libri decem*. "The Right Ordering of the English Republic."

His portrait, painted by the master Hans Holbein, formerly at Guisborough, was, in 1909, in the collection of the Winter Palace, St. Petersburg, Russia. Died, at Clerkenwell, October 14, 1565,* and was buried on October 20th in St. Paul's Cathedral, London, with much pomp. His passing created considerable sorrow and regret in court circles. Married, first, Joan, widow of Sir Thomas Leigh; she died January 11, 1556/57. Married, second, Etheldreda, daughter of Edward Frodsham, Esquire, of Elton, Cheshire. His only son and heir, by his second wife,

III. *Sir Thomas Chaloner, Knight*, was born in 1561;† received his education under the guidance of Sir William Cecil at St. Paul's School, London, and thereafter at Magdalen College, Oxford; traveled extensively abroad for four years, during which time he learned the method of alum manufacture practiced by the workmen of Pope Leo III; upon his return to England he became aware of similar rock deposits near Guisborough and persuaded some of the Pope's workmen to come to England to extract the alum; the Pope, thereupon, issued the awesome "Chaloner Curse," which was used by Laurence Sterne in his "Tristram Shandy"; his mine proved so valuable as to enable King James to halt all importations of alum and under King Charles I the mines were declared crown property; "Knighted in the warres of France by King Henry the fourthe A. D. 1591, and after Governor in the Minority and Chamber layne to the late Prince of famous memory Henry Prince of Wales, Duke of Corneval and Earle of Chester," according to the monument in Cheswick‡ Church, Yorkshire; during the reign of Queen Elizabeth he visited Scotland and was honored by King James granting him the charge of his son, the Prince Henry of the monument in the quotation above; a considerable benefactor to the St. Bees Cumberland Grammar School, and as late as the year 1887 there were two active Chaloner scholarships; a student of natural history and philosophy and an intimate of several of the scientific and literary masters of his period, including Sir Francis Bacon. Died, November 17, 1615, and was buried in Cheswick Church. Married Elizabeth, daughter of Sir William Fleetwood, Recorder of London. Issue, among four sons,

IV. *Sir Edward Chaloner, Knight*, who succeeded his elder brother, William Chaloner, Baronet, in the possession of the Guisborough estate; Principal of St. Alban's Hall, Oxford, and Chaplain to King Charles I, who raised him to knighthood. Died "of the plague," at Oxford, in 1625, aged thirty-four years. Married Elizabeth, daughter of Sir Robert Loveden. Their son,

V. *Sir Edward Chaloner, Knight*, had erected during his lifetime the spacious mansion near Guisborough, known as *The Priory*. Married a daughter of Sir Richard Ingoldsby, Knight, of Walridge, Bucks, by his wife, Elizabeth, daughter of Sir Oliver Cromwell, first cousin of the Lord Protector. Their son,

VI. *William Chaloner*, was born in 1655; died in 1715; married, in 1682, *Honor(ia) Foulis*. (See *Charlemagne XL*, p. 34.) Their son,

* Date also given as 1566.

† Date also given as 1559.

‡ Also spelled *Chiswick*.

VII. *Edward Chaloner*, of Guisborough, Yorkshire, died in 1737; married Anna, daughter of Sir William Bowes, of Gipside, County Durham. Their son,

VIII. *William Chaloner*, of Guisborough,* died in the year 175(2 or 6), aged thirty-eight years; married Mary or Margaret, daughter of James Finney, of Finney, Staffordshire. Issue, among six children, *Mary*, of whom below, and Anne, who died February 22, 1805; married, May 12, 1761, Edward Lascelles, first Earl of Harewood, born June 7, 1739-40.

IX. *Mary Chaloner* was born December 22, 1743, at Guisborough, Yorkshire; one of the celebrated beauties of her day; her portrait, painted by Sir Joshua Reynolds, is in the collection of the Earl of Harewood; her dower, *Tocketts Hall*, near Guisborough, was renamed *The Plantation*, and became the favorite seat of the *Hale* family of that generation. Died, October 27, 1803, at *The Plantation*, and lies buried in the Guisborough Churchyard. Married *General John Hale*. (See *Hale*, p. 7.)

* The house and site of *Guisborough Priory* were let by Henry VIII in November, 1540, to Thomas Leigh for twenty-one years and sold in 1550 to *Sir Thomas Chaloner* (1521-65) by Edward VI. The Chaloners, who succeeded the Canons as lords of the manor, established themselves in the old hall which formerly stood to the southwest of *The Priory* buildings facing west. It was a large three story house, with square leaded sash windows. The formal gardens lay behind the house to the east and northeast including the octagonal dovecote. In front of the house was a courtyard separated from the back of an ornamental sheet of water with a fountain in the centre. The hall was pulled down about 1825, the only part now remaining being the brew house, which is used as the estate office. In 1604 the manor was settled by *Sir Thomas Chaloner* (1561-1615) on his sons in tail-male and at his death it descended to his eldest son William, who in 1620 was created a baronet. William dying childless in Turkey about the year 1641, the manor went to his nephew *Edward* (the son of his brother *Sir Edward Chaloner*). From *Edward Chaloner*, knighted in 1672, the manor was inherited by his son *William* in 1680. Robert Chaloner, great-grandson of *William Chaloner*, inherited the manor in 1793 from William, his father. Robert died in 1842, and the manor passed to his two sons in turn Robert, then Thomas. The latter, *Admiral Thomas Chaloner*, left no children and the manor, after his widow had died, became the property of his grand-nephew, younger son of Charlotte Anna, wife of Richard Long of Rood Ashton, Wilts, only child of *Margaret Chaloner*, the *Admiral's* sister, who married William Wentworth Fitzwilliam Hume-Dick. Colonel Richard Godolphin Walmesley Long, who assumed the name of *Chaloner* in 1888 is the present lord of the manor.



GUISBOROUGH PRIORY



Amherst

Amherst

Arms—Gules, three tilting spears erect or headed argent.

Crest—On a mount vert, three like spears, one erect, and two in saltire, girt with a wreath of laurel proper.

Motto—*Victoria constantiâ et virtute.* (Above the crest)—*Victoria concordia crescit.*

I. *John Amherst* * was living at Amherst, in the parish of Pebenbury (*alias* Pembury), County Kent, in the 22nd year of the reign of Richard II, 1399. His son,

II. *Thomas Amherst*, had a son.

III. *Thomas Amherst*, of Pembury, who died in 1460; married Sarah ———, and had issue, three daughters and

IV. *Thomas Amherst*, of Pembury, whose will is dated in 1489; issue, two sons, the younger being

V. *Thomas Amherst*, of Amherst, who was under twenty-one years of age in 1489, according to his father's will; married a sister of Thomas Bowregge, of Capell, and had issue, among four sons,

VI. *John Amherst*, of Amherst, died in 1578; married Parnell Raynes, and had issue,

VII. *Richard Amherst*, of Amherst, married Margaret Rixon, and had issue, among three sons,

VIII. *The Very Reverend Jeffery Amherst*, rector of Horsmonden, County Kent; died in December, 1662; married Joan, daughter of John Barnden, who died September 24, 1647. Issue, among three children,

IX. *John Amherst*, barrister-at-law, and one of the Benchers of Gray's Inn; died in 1691; married, first, Margaret, daughter of Jeffery Kirby; married, second, ———; married, third, ———. Issue, by first wife,

* *Gilbertus de Hemmhurst*, first known of the Amhersts, was an Anglo-Saxon, listed on the Pipe Roll of 1215, as a proprietor in the County of Kent. Of this family, in a later generation, was

Rogerus de Hemhurst, who was recorded in the Chartulary of Bayham Abbey in the time of Edward II or III. The most recent of the family, preceding the established pedigree, was

Walter de Emhurst, a resident of Pembury, Kent, according to the Subsidy Rolls of 1327-48. The first of the proven lineage, possibly a grandson, was *John Amherst I* above.

X. *Jeffery Amherst*, of Riverhead, County Kent, barrister-at-law, and Bencher of Gray's Inn; member of Parliament for Bletchingley, 1689-90; died in 1713; married, first, July 19, 1670, Elizabeth, daughter of Henry Yate or Yates; married, second, April 16, 1688, Dorothy Amherst, of Pembury. Issue, by first wife,

XI. *Jeffery Amherst*, baptized July 29, 1677; of Riverhead, County Kent, barrister-at-law, and a Bencher of Gray's Inn; died October 21, 1750; married Elizabeth, daughter of Thomas Kerrill, of Hadlow, County Kent; she was buried May 1, 1752. Issue, Sackville, *Jeffery*, first Baron Amherst, *William*, Elizabeth, John and Margaret Amherst.

XII. *Jeffery Amherst*, second son of Jeffery and Elizabeth (Kerrill) Amherst, was born January 29, 1717, at "Brooks Place," Riverhead, Kent; page to the Duke of Dorset in his youth; ensign, First Regiment of Foot Guards in 1731, and lieutenant-colonel in 1745; attained great military fame and the rank of major-general (1759) for his achievements against the French in North America, securing Canada for the British crown; captured Louisburg and Fort Duquesne in 1758; took Niagara, Ticonderoga, Crown Point, and Quebec in 1759, and finally Montreal with all Canada in 1760; created Knight of the Bath, March 23, 1761; succeeded to the paternal estate at Riverhead, when his older brother, Sackville, died December 12, 1763; created an estate named *Montreal* on the property and there erected a monument which bore an inscription commemorating "the providential and happy meeting of three brothers on this their ancestral ground, on the 25th of January, 1764, after six years glorious war, in which the three were successfully engaged in various climes, seasons, and services"; the other two brothers mentioned were the younger John and *William Amherst* (of whom below); promoted to the rank of lieutenant-general in 1765; governor of Guernsey from 1770 to 1797; lieutenant-general of his majesty's ordnance from 1772 to 1782; Privy Councillor in 1772; created Baron Amherst of Holmesdale, Kent, May 20, 1776; promoted to the rank of general in 1778 and created commander-in-chief of his majesty's land forces in Great Britain the same year, serving as such from 1778 to 1782 and again from 1793 to 1795; created Baron Amherst of Montreal, Kent, September 6, 1788, with specific remainder to his nephew, William Pitt Amherst; refused elevation to an earldom in 1795; Field Marshal, July 30, 1796; died August 3, 1797, at *Montreal*, Riverhead, Kent, without issue; buried at Sevenoaks, Kent, August 10, 1797; married, first, May 3, 1753, Jane Dalyson, who died January 7, 1765; married, second, March 26, 1767, Elizabeth, daughter of General George Cary, who died May 22, 1830; Amherst College, Amherst, Massachusetts, was so named in his honor.

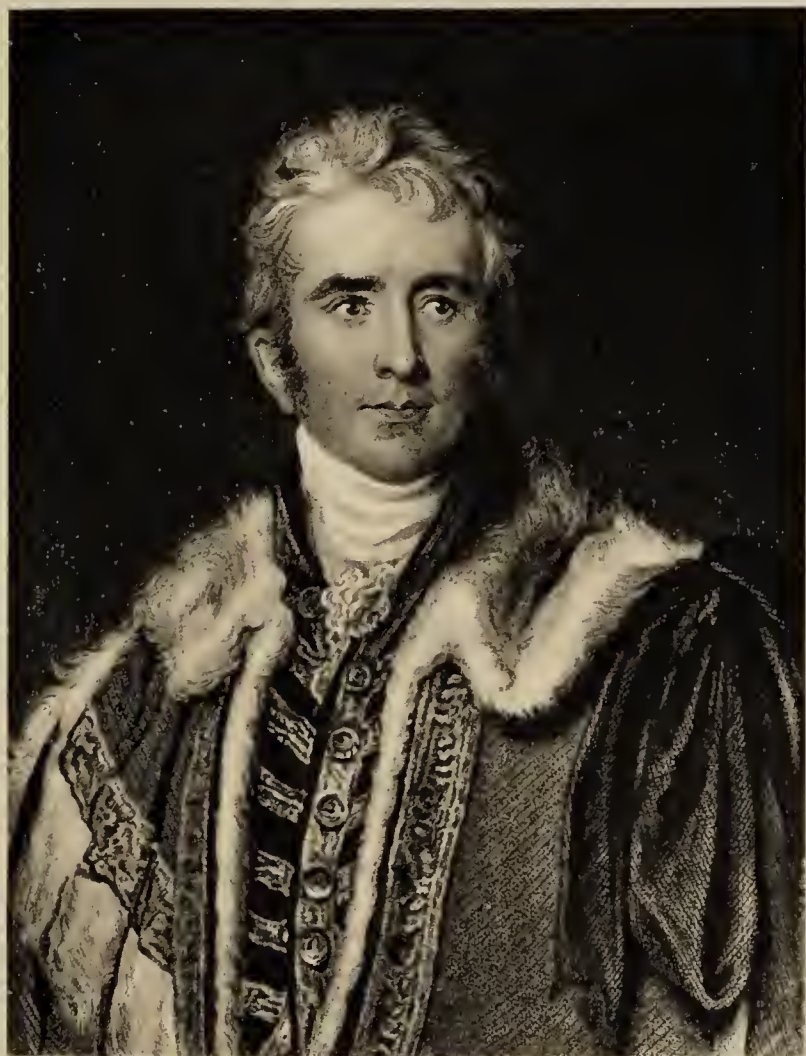
XII. *William Amherst*, son of Jeffery and Elizabeth (Kerrill) Amherst, was baptized February 5, 1732; lieutenant-general in the army, aide-de-camp to the King, lieutenant-governor of Portsmouth, governor of St. John's, Newfoundland, and adjutant-general of his majesty's forces; died May 13, 1781; married, March 31, 1766, Elizabeth, daughter of Thomas Patterson; she died March 7, 1786. Issue:

XIII. *William Pitt Amherst*, who succeeded his uncle as Baron Amherst of Montreal, Riverhead, Kent, was born January 14, 1773, at Bath, Somerset; a graduate of Oxford, Christ College, B.A. 1793 and M.A. 1797; envoy to the Court of Naples from 1809 to 1811; privy councillor December 30, 1815; Lord of the Bedchamber 1804-13, 1815-23, and 1829-35; ambassador to China, January 20, 1816; governor-general of Bengal, India from 1822-28; annexed the territory of *Arracan* in a war with the King of Burma, from whence he derived his earldom; created Viscount Holmesdale and Earl Amherst of Arracan, December 19, 1826; died March 13, 1857; married, first, July 24, 1800, Sarah, dowager Countess of Plymouth and daughter of Baron Archer of Umberslade; she died May 27, 1838, leaving issue four children; married, second, May 25, 1839, Mary, dowager Countess of Plymouth, and daughter of the Duke of Dorset; she died without issue, July 20, 1864.

XIII. *Lady Elizabeth Frances Amherst*, daughter of William and Elizabeth (Patterson) Amherst, and sister of William Pitt Amherst, was a talented and highly accomplished lady; a member of the Church of England; died in June, 1826; lies buried in Mount Herman Cemetery, Quebec, Canada; married *Honorable John Hale*. (See *Hale*, p. 11.)



SIR JEFFERY AMHERST
1765



Painted by Sir Tho^s Lawrence, P. R. A.

Engraved by S. Freeman

WILLIAM PITT AMHERST, EARL AMHERST

Amherst.

FISHER SON & CO. LONDON, 1846

Bowen

Arms—Argent, a stag lodged gules, attired and hoofed or, in the mouth an olive branch vert.

This family, notable in Welsh annals, has its origin in Pembrokeshire, South Wales, though branches are to be found in Glamorganshire, Wales, and in Ireland. The Pembrokeshire Bowens, who are still settled in that county, previous to the beginning of the sixteenth century traced an unbroken descent from the poet-prince *Gwynfardd Dyfed*, who was living in 1038, and there is no doubt but that the Canadian family of this name, owes its origin to this ancient Welsh family.

I. *Dr. Bowen*, given name unknown, founder of the family, was a surgeon in the British Royal Army; a resident of Kinsale, Ireland, about the year 1780, he went to the West Indies as surgeon to the forces there and while so engaged met his death in the very prime of life; married Isabella Cassan, daughter of Richard Sheffield Cassan and granddaughter of Alexander Hamilton, Member of Parliament. Issue,

II. *Honorable Chief Justice Edward Bowen*, who was born December 1, 1780, at Kinsale, Ireland; raised by his widowed mother who entered him at Drogheda Academy; came to Quebec in 1797 upon the invitation of his grand aunt, wife of Colonel Henry Caldwell, Receiver-General of Lower Canada; studying law under John Caldwell and Jonathan Sewall, he was admitted to the bar July 15, 1803; served as deputy clerk of the Crown for Lower Canada, while a student and received a patent of precedence as King's Counsel, the first, it is said, in the entire province; on September 10, 1808, at the age of twenty-eight, appointed Attorney-General for Lower Canada; deputy from the district of William Henry (Lord) from 1809 to 1812; May 23, 1812 appointed justice of the Court of the King's Bench; a member of the Legislative Council, October 20, 1821, and president thereof from 1835 to 1838; created chief justice of the Superior Court January 1, 1850, and presided over that tribunal until his death; one of the court who settled the question of Seignorial Tenure in 1854; generally "governed by one principle and signalized by one object, the desire to do justice and judge 'according unto right.'" The Honorable Mr. Bowen died April 11, 1866, at Quebec; married, October 6, 1807, Eliza, daughter of Dr. James Davidson, surgeon to the Royal Canadian Volunteers; she died in 1859. Issue, among sixteen children,

III. *Eliza Cecilia Bowen*, who was born December 20, 1813; a member of the Church of England; died February 18, 1850, while on a visit to Boston; married the *Honorable Edward Hale*. (See *Hale*, p. 14.)

Derbshire

I. *Philip Derbyshire, M. D.*, of London, England; married Ann, daughter of Allan Masterton, of Edinburgh, an intimate friend and companion of the poet Robert Burns; she was a woman of great personal charm and unusual mental attainments; Burns prefaced his "Beware O' Bonnie Ann" with these words: "I composed this song out of compliment to Miss Ann Masterton, the daughter of my friend, Allan Masterton, the author of the air 'Strathallan's Lament'":

"Ye gallants bright, I red your right,
Beware o'bonnie Ann:
Her comely face sae fu' o' grace,
Your heart she will trepan,
Her een sae bright, like stars by night,
Her skin is like the swan;
She jimpy lac' her genty waist,
That sweetly ye might span.

Youth, grace, and love, attendant move,
And pleasure leads the van;
In a' their charms, and conquering arms,
They wait on bonnie Ann.
The captive bands may chain the hands
But love enslaves the man;
Ye gallants braw, I red you a'
Beware o' bonnie Ann."

The third son of Dr. Philip and Ann (Masterton) Derbyshire,

II. *Stewart* Derbyshire*, was born about the year 1797, in London, England. He began his remarkably diversified career at the age of sixteen as an ensign in the 82nd Regiment. About the year 1824 he resigned to become a student at law in the Honorable Society of Gray's Inn, and within a short period he was active in cases of unusual public interest. He had long held liberal political views, and took an active part in support of the Reform Bill passed in 1832. Through this effort he earned the esteem of Sir de Lacy Evans, and when the latter espoused the cause of Queen Isabella of Spain against the Carlists Mr. Derbyshire secured the post of special correspondent to the London "Morning Chronicle," assigned to duty in the Spanish field. He found himself unable to remain as simple observer and he volunteered for military service, taking part in the campaigns of Irun, Castile, Valladolid and Segovia, for which he was created a Knight of San Fernando and was granted several medals for gallantry. It is said that he pointed out to the ministry of the Quadruple Alliance, created in 1834 the apparent deficiency of Espartero as compared to Narvaez, and the developments of 1843 proved his wisdom and foresight.

* Also spelled "Stuart."



ANN (MASTERTON) DERBISHIRE



STEWART DERBISHIRE

By the latter date, however, Stewart Derbyshire had been for some five years in Canada, having been called to the English Bar in 1838, and arrived there as attaché to the Earl of Durham, Governor-General. The bitter feeling of the late Canadian civil war was still rife upon his arrival, but he pursued the lenient policy that was his principle and he even formed intimate friendships with leaders of the rebellion and labored in behalf of the exiles. Shortly after Durham resigned, and after the quelling of the brief resurgent rebellion that ensued, he made his way to New York to secure passage for England, but he missed the packet. The British Minister to the United States immediately secured his services in drafting recommendations concerning the relationship between the Canadas, Great Britain and the United States. He was about to board the ship for England with these papers when an invitation to join the Canadian government of Charles Edward Paulett Thompson later Lord Sydenham, reached him. The British Minister, Mr. Fox approved his decision to return to Canada and he recommended a journey by way of the state of Maine to ascertain the feeling of the residents concerning the boundary between the United States and Canada. This Mr. Derbyshire did, presenting a lengthy paper upon the subject, which the minister declared of great value.

After the union of Upper and Lower Canada in 1841 Stewart Derbyshire was appointed to the office of Queen's printer, and in the same year he was elected member of Parliament from Bytown, later Ottawa, upon the recommendation of Lord Sydenham. He pursued the liberal policies that had been his from youth and under administration of Sir Charles Bagot all was harmonious. Some of the high-handed measures of the successor, Baron Charles Theophilus Metcalfe, stirred him to violent opposition, however, and he held his post and stand, despite threats of removal from the office of Queen's printer, until the Independence of Parliament Act was passed, whereupon he resigned.

No longer active politically thereafter Mr. Derbyshire continued to wield a powerful influence in governmental policy, through his recourse to the public press both in Canada and Great Britain. He championed or condemned as he saw best, out of a vast store of experience and seasoned wisdom.

Stewart Derbyshire was possessed of a wide, almost universal field of interest, of deep philosophy, of accomplished literary powers, of rare and sound scholarship and of fine taste. He was warm and genial of nature and a kind friend to all who appealed to his generous sympathies.

Died, at Quebec, Canada, March 27, 1863.

Married, April 8, 1850, Martha Carter, daughter of Alfred and Phoebe (Jones) Carter; she was born February 28, 1829, and died at Florence, Italy, in 1921, aged ninety-two years.

Issue:

1. Stewart Derbyshire; died in England.
2. Katharine Derbyshire; died in Guelph, Canada, before 1914.
3. *Ellen Derbyshire*, of whom below.
4. Elizabeth M. Derbyshire, born at Toronto, Canada, August 16, 1864; died in Florence, Italy, February 17, 1944.

III. *Ellen Derbyshire*, was born at Paris, France, July 20, 1858; died January 27, 1924, at Sherbrooke, Quebec, Canada, and lies buried in the Hale family plot in St. Peter's Church Cemetery there; she was a lady of culture and refined taste, devoted to her home and family and noted for her many acts of charity and benevolence; during World War I, she did much to assist her country's cause; a member of St. Peter's Church until her death; married *William Amherst Hale*. (See *Hale*, p. 15.)

Royal Descents

Charlemagne

I. *St. Arnulf*, Bishop of Metz, was born about 582; died after 641. His son,

II. *Anschisus*, was born about 605; was mayor of the palace of Austrasia from 632 to 638; married Bega, daughter of Pepin of Landen (called Pepin I), mayor of the palace of the Merovingian King, Dagobert I of Austrasia. Their son,

III. *Pepin II*, called, though incorrectly, Pepin of Heristal or Herstal, died December 16, 714; about 678 he led the nobles of Austrasia against Ebroin, mayor of the palace, and Neustria; his victory at the battle of Tertry in 687 marked the downfall of the Merovingians, although they still held the title of kings; Pepin ruled under four of them; fought the Frisians and after defeating their duke, Radbod, brought them within the Christian church; likewise defended his frontiers against the Bavarians and Alemanni. Married, first, Plectrude; married, second, Alapaida or Chalpaida. Issue, by first wife, two children; issue, by second wife, two sons, the elder being

IV. *Charles Martel*, who was born about 688; died October 22, 741; after the death of his father there was a period of anarchy; his nephews, grandchildren of Plectrude, were proclaimed rulers and Charles was thrown into prison; Austrasia (eastern portion of France) and Neustria (western France) were still separate; he escaped and defeated the Neustrians at Amblève in 716 and at Vincy the following year; he also took the title of mayor of the palace of Austrasia, thus uniting the northern part of the country; in 719 he forced Duke Odo of Aquitaine to recognize his suzerainty; he also became renowned for his victories over the Moors; they had conquered Spain in 711 and later crossed the Pyrenees and advanced on Gaul as far as Tours; his brilliant victory, in October, 732, over the Moors ended the last of the Arab invasion and led to his being called *Martel (the Hammer)*; he then took the offensive against them in southern France; his victories over the Germans resulted in the annexation of Frisia, the end of the duchy of Alemannia, intervention in Bavaria and the payment of tribute by the Saxons; Pope Gregory III attempted to gain his aid against the Lombards but was unsuccessful; for a few years before his death there was no king of the Merovingian line, and in 741 he divided the kingdom between his two sons as though he were master of the realm. Married Chrotrudis. Their younger son,

V. *Pepin III*, called *Pepin the Short*, succeeded his father in Neustria, the western part of the kingdom, while his brother, Carloman, held the eastern part; they both kept the title of mayor of the palace, and were actual rulers of the country; they appointed Childeric III, probably a Merovingian, as King, but presided over the tribunals, convoked councils of the



TOUL OUSE



HALE

m. Francis Wakefield McCre



CHALONER

church and made war themselves; Carloman abdicated and retired to a monastery in 747; Pepin was thus sole master of both Austrasia and Neustria, and after consulting Pope Zacharias took the title of king; he was crowned by St. Boniface in 751 and later was recrowned by Pope Stephen II, who also made him a Patrician of Rome; in return for these favors Pepin made two expeditions against the Lombards; he took the exarchate of Ravenna from them and conferred it on the Pope; this marked the beginning of the Papal States; after an eight year war he occupied Aquitaine. Married Bertha or Berthe, daughter of Chiribert, Count of Laon. Issue, two sons, the elder being

VI. Charlemagne, who was born April 2, 742-43, and died January 28, 814; his father, Pepin III, deposed the last of the Merovingian dynasty of French kings and assumed the Frankish crown; Charlemagne, in the early part of his reign, invaded Northern Italy, putting an end to the Lombard kingdom; from 774 to 799 he was at war with the Saxons, at that time a heathen race east of the Rhine; in 785, Widukind, Saxon leader, submitted and was baptized a Christian but resistance continued in the outlying portions of the region; Bavaria was next annexed and this brought Charlemagne in conflict with the Avars, whose Khan became a Christian in 805. Expeditions were also sent against the Arabs of North Spain. In 800, while in Rome, Charlemagne was crowned Emperor by Pope Leo III on Christmas Day, thus assisting in the revival of the early Christian Roman Empire. After a naval war in the Adriatic, in which he surrendered some disputed territory, Charlemagne was saluted by the Greek envoys as Basileus, the equality of the two empires being thus recognized. The reign of Charlemagne witnessed a revival of arts and letters, a revision of Frankish law and the writing of the laws of Saxons, Thuringians and Frisians.

Married, first, in 770, Hermengarde or Desiderata, daughter of Desiderius, King of Lombardy; married, second, in 771, Hildegarde, born in 757; died April 30, 782, daughter of Godfrey, Duke of Swabia; married, third, in 783, Fastrade, daughter of Rudolph, Count of Franconia, who died in 794; issue, two children; married, fourth, Liutgarda, who died June 4, 800; issue, one daughter. Issue, by second wife, among nine children,

VII. Louis I, surnamed *the Pious*, who was born at Chasseneuil in Central France in 778, and died near Ingelheim, June 20, 840. As a child, in 781, he was crowned King of Aquitaine. His father planned to divide the empire among his three sons, but on account of the death of the other two, Louis became successor in the empire, his nephew Bernard, son of Pepin, becoming King of Italy. Louis was crowned Emperor by his father at Aachen in 813. Three years later he was crowned a second time by Pope Stephen IV at Reims. His tastes were ecclesiastical rather than military, and he earned the surname Pious through his liberality to the church and for his attempt to reform and purify monastic life. Soon after his coronation he arranged for a division of the empire among his three sons, but he later married a second time and included Charles, a son by the second marriage in a new arrangement. The remainder of his reign was marked by a series of revolts on the part of the elder sons. At times they fought among themselves, at times against their father, and on two occasions practically deposed him. With the death of Pepin, the empire was divided among the other three, including Charles.

Married, first, in 798, Ermengarde, daughter of Ingram, Duke of Hasbaigne; she died October 3, 818; issue, three sons and three daughters; married, second, in 819, Judith, who was born in 800, died April 19, 843, daughter of Welfe or Guelph I, Count of Bavaria. Issue, a daughter and

VIII. *Charles II*, surnamed *the Bald*, who was born in 823; died October 5, 877. The death of his father in 840 led to war between his three surviving sons, Charles allying himself with Louis in resisting the claims of Lothair as Emperor. Their victory led to the oaths of Strasbourg and the treaty of Verdun in 843, which definitely broke the unity of the empire. Charles secured the kingdom of the West Franks, corresponding largely to what is now France, while Louis secured the portions of the empire which were German. Lothair had the title of Emperor and a region between France and Germany which included Italy and the valleys of the Rhone, Saone and Meuse. After a few quiet years, following this treaty, various attempts were made by each of the brothers to increase his dominions, and it was at this time that Norman raiders reached Northern France. Following the death of Emperor Louis II, Charles went to Italy, securing the imperial crown at Rome with the support of Pope John VIII. He made a second expedition to Italy to aid the Pope against the Saracens, and died on his way back to France.

Married, first, in 842, Hermentrude, who died October 6, 869, daughter of Eudes, Count of Orleans; married, second, in 870, Richilde, daughter of Thierry I, Duke of Burgundy. Issue, by first wife, among six children,

IX. *Judith*, who married, first, *Aethelwulf* or *Ethelwulf* (see *Descent from the Saxon Kings of England II*, p. 36); married, second, Aethelbald or Ethelbald; married, third, *Baldwin I*, Count of Flanders (see *Ancient Counts of Flanders I*, p. 49.) Their son,

X. *Baldwin II*, was Count of Flanders from 879 to 918; married *Aethelryth* or *Ethelryth*, daughter of *Alfred the Great of England*. (See *Saxon Kings of England IV*, p. 36.) Their son,

XI. *Arnulf I*, was Count of Flanders from 918 to 965; married *Alix* or *Adela*, daughter of *Heribert II*, of *Vermandois*. (See *Counts of Vermandois VI*, p. 39.) Their son,

XII. *Baldwin III*, died in 962, according to George's "Genealogical Tables," but French history makes him Count of Flanders from 964 to 968; married Mathilda. Their son,

XIII. *Arnulf II*, was Count of Flanders from 965 to 988; married Susanna of Italy. Their son,

XIV. *Baldwin IV*, called *Barbu*, was Count of Flanders from 988 to 1036; married Ogive of Luxembourg. Their son,

XV. *Baldwin V*, was Count of Flanders from 1036 to 1067; married, as her second husband, *Adela*, widow of Richard III, Duke of Normandy, and daughter of *Robert II*, King of France. (See *House of Capet VI*, p. 41.) Their daughter,

XVI. *Matilda* or *Maud*, married *William I of England*, called *the Conqueror*. (See *Sveide the Viking XI*, p. 42.) Their son,

XVII. *Henry I*; married *Matilda of Scotland*. (See *Kings of Scotland X*, p. 57.) Their daughter,

XVIII. *Matilda*, married, first, Emperor Henry V; married, second, *Geoffrey Plantagenet*, Count of Anjou. (See *Counts of Anjou X*, p. 54.) Their son,

XIX. *Henry II*; married *Eleanor of Aquitaine*. (See *Dukes of Aquitaine XI*, p. 59.) Their son,

XX. *John*, married, first, *Isabella*, heiress of *William de Mellent*, Earl of Gloucester; married, second, *Isabel of Angoulême*. (See *Counts of Angoulême XII*, p. 62.) Their son,

XXI. *Henry III*; married *Eleanor of Provence*. (See *Counts of Provence VII*, p. 64.) Their son,

XXII. *Edward I*; married *Eleanora of Castile*. (See *House of Castile XIII*, p. 67.) Their son,

XXIII. *Edward II*; married *Isabella of France*. (See *House of Capet, Line II, XV*, p. 70.) Their son,

XXIV. *Edward III*, married *Philippa of Hainault and Holland*. (See *Counts of Hainault XVI*, p. 76.) Their son,

XXV. *Sir Lionel Plantagenet*; married, first, *Lady Elizabeth de Burgh*. (See *De Burgh VII*, p. 77.) Their daughter,

XXVI. *Philippa of Clarence*; married *Edmund de Mortimer*. (See *De Mortimer XII*, p. 81.) Their daughter,

XXVII. *Lady Elizabeth de Mortimer*; married, first, *Sir Henry Percy*. (See *Percy XIX*, p. 83.) Their son,

XXVIII. *Sir Henry Percy*; married *Lady Eleanor de Neville*. (See *De Neville XV*, p. 85.) Their son,

XXIX. *Sir Henry Percy*; married *Eleanor Poynings*. (See *Poynings XII*, p. 87.) Their son,

XXX. *Sir Henry Percy*; married *Lady Maud de Herbert*. (See *Herbert, Earls of Pembroke IX*, p. 89.) Their son,

XXXI. *Sir Henry Algernon Percy*; married *Catherine Spencer*. Their daughter,

XXXII. *Lady Margaret Percy*; married *Sir Henry de Clifford*. (See *De Clifford XV*, p. 92.) Their daughter,

XXXIII. *Lady Catherine de Clifford*; married *John Le Scrope*. (See *Le Scrope XVII*, p. 95.) Their daughter,

XXXIV. *Honorable Margaret Le Scrope*; married *Sir John Constable*. (See *Constable XVII*, p. 97.) Their son,

XXXV. *Sir Henry Constable, Knight*; married *Margaret Dormer*. (See *Dormer VII*, p. 98.) Their daughter,

XXXVI. *Catherine Constable*; married *Sir Thomas Fairfax*. (See *Fairfax XVII*, p. 101.) Their daughter,

XXXVII. *Honorable Mary Fairfax*; married *Sir Thomas Layton*. (See *Layton XV*, p. 103.) Their daughter,

XXXVIII. *Mary Layton*; married *Sir Henry Foulis*. (See *Foulis VII*, p. 104.) Their son,

- XXXIX. *Sir David Foulis*; married *Catherine Watkins*. Their daughter,
- XL. *Honor(ia) Foulis*; married *William Chaloner*. (See *Chaloner*, p. 23.) Their daughter,
- XLI. *Mary Chaloner*; married *General John Hale*. (See *Hale*, p. 7.) Their son,
- XLII. *John Hale*; married *Lady Elizabeth Frances Amherst*. (See *Amherst*, p. 26.) Their son,
- XLIII. *Edward Hale*; married *Eliza Cecilia Bowen*. (See *Bowen*, p. 27.) Their son,
- XLIV. *William Amherst Hale*; married *Ellen Derbyshire*. (See *Derbyshire*, p. 29.) Issue,
- XLV. *Lucy Ellen Hale*.
Martha Gladys Forbes Hale.
Mary Stewart Hale; married *Joseph H. Atkinson*.
Vera Derbyshire Amherst Hale; married *George Dupont Pratt*.
Cecilia Montagu Hale; married *Philip Hanbury Skelton*.
Edward Amherst Forbes Hale; married *Jane Dickson Spier*.
Ellen Alicia Amherst Hale; married *Francis Wakefield McCrea*.

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The Saxon Kings of England

The period in English history, usually called Anglo-Saxon, goes back to the early ninth century. It derives its name from *Alfred the Great*, who was the first of the Saxon Kings of England to sign his name *rex Angul-Saxonum*. The origin of this title is not quite clear. It is generally believed to have arisen from the final union of the various kingdoms under Alfred in 886. Bede, in his "Ecclesiastical History," states that the people of the more northern kingdoms, *i. e.*, East Anglia, Mercia, Northumbria, belonged to the Angles, while those of Essex, Sussex and Wessex were sprung from the Saxons. Other early writers, however, do not observe these distinctions. Neither in language nor in customs is there evidence of any appreciable difference between the two groups of Angles and Saxons. There is no doubt, however, that the Angles and the Saxons were different nations originally and that they coalesced in very early times, before the invasion.

I. *Ecgbert, Ecgeberht* or *Egbert*, King of the West Saxons, son of *Ealhmund*, an under-king of the kingdom of Kent, died in 839. After about three years in exile in France, during which he resided with Charlemagne, King of the Franks, Egbert returned to England in 802 to ascend the West Saxon throne. Soon afterwards he held a "parliament" at Winchester, in which he ordered that his kingdom should be changed to that of England. Egbert spent a large part of his life in war. He conquered the West Welsh or the area known as Cornwall, subdued the people of Surrey, Sussex and Essex, and in 829 marched against Northumbria and Mercia. Though Egbert had succeeded in uniting a large part of England under his control, he was not King of England, for the idea of a territorial Kingship belongs to a later period. There are still extant coins struck by Egbert, though these are now rare. He was on friendly terms with the Archbishop of Canterbury and with other bishops of England. In 834 his dominions were invaded by Scandinavian pirates and in 837 he fought a fierce battle against them in Hengestdune. When he died in 839, after a reign of thirty-seven years, he was succeeded by his son,

II. *Aethelwulf* or *Ethelwulf*, King of the West Saxons and Kentishmen, died June 13, 858. It was said that Ethelwulf was Bishop of Winchester and it is known that he was educated there. In 825 his father sent him to gain the Kingdom of Kent by war, and Ethelwulf soon subdued this region and placed it under his father's rule. Like his father Ethelwulf had to fight off the invasion of the Scandinavians. His success against them was not as great as his father's, for Ethelwulf lacked the power and the energy to conduct long wars. When the Danes invaded London, in 842, Ethelwulf did little to stop them. The invasion of the Norsemen encouraged the Welsh to rise against their conqueror in 853, but they were

soon defeated by Ethelwulf's trusted followers. Soon afterwards he defeated the Norsemen at Ockley. To celebrate this victory, Ethelwulf decided to go on a pilgrimage to Rome. In 855 he left England and at first went to the court of Charles the Bald, King of the Franks, who received him with many honors. At Rome Ethelwulf was received by Pope Leo IV. He made a large number of valuable offerings to the Pope and promised a yearly payment to the See of Rome, which is said to have been the origin of Peter's Pence. Returning to England by way of France, he was married to his second wife by the famous bishop-historian, Hincmar of Reims, and he died two years after his pilgrimage, being buried at Winchester.

Married, first, Osburh or Osburga, daughter of Oslac, the royal cupbearer; married, second, in July, 856, *Judith*, daughter of *Charles the Bald* (see *Charlemagne IX*, p. 32.) Issue, by first wife, among five children,

III. *Aelfred* or *Alfred*, surnamed the Great, King of the West Saxons, who was born in 849 and died October 28, 901. He succeeded his three older brothers, Aethelbald, Aethelbert and Aethelred, whose successive reigns covered the period from 858 to 870. His own reign commenced in 871 and ended with his death in 901. The name of Alfred the Great still lives in popular memory, and around his career a vast mass of legend has gathered. Popular belief has made him into a kind of embodiment of the national being; he has become the model English King and the Englishman. But even the legendary reputation of Alfred is hardly too great for his real merits. He was at once a captain, lawgiver, saint and scholar and devoted himself with a single mind to the welfare of his people. In 855 Alfred was sent to Rome by his father, where Pope Leo IV took him as his "Bishopson." When in 871 the Danes invaded Wessex, Alfred was the leading warrior on the English side and gained the great victory at Ashdown. Alfred won even greater fame in 878 against the Danes in the battle of Edington, as a result of which the Danish King was made to receive baptism. After this victory the English people began to look to Alfred and the West Saxons as their champions and deliverers from attacks of the Danes, and Alfred was now recognized by all as the overlord of England.

The general outward results of the reign of Alfred was twofold: He saved England from the invasions of the Scandinavians and made his own kingdom the center of union for the whole country. The laws which Alfred had issued were designed to mold the people of England into one nation. He did much to wipe out the distinction between the Welsh, Britons and Jutes. Another characteristic of these laws was their intensely religious character, and through them he did much to restore monastic life in England. He translated many works, intended for the instruction of his people, into the Teutonic dialect used by them. The intellectual side of Alfred's character is as great as the ecclesiastical and military. He did much to advance learning in England, and in this period Wessex won literary eminence. He also had compiled a history of the English nation, which is still our best source of knowledge of Alfred's time.

Married, in 868, Ealhswith, daughter of Ethelred, Earldorman of the Gainas. Issue, among five children,

IV. *Aethelryth* or *Ethelryth*, who married *Baldwin II*, Count of Flanders. (See *Charlemagne X*, p. 32.)

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The Counts of Vermandois

Arms—Chequy, azure and or, on a chief of the first three fleurs-de-lis of the second.

The county of Vermandois in northeastern France takes its name from the Vermandins, who inhabited it in the time of Julius Cæsar, and who were a people of the province which he called *Belgica*. The Counts of Vermandois begin with Heribert I, a grandson of Bernard of Italy, of the Carolingian line, who was a grandson of *Charlemagne*.

I. Pepin, son of Charlemagne, by his second wife, Hildegarde, was born in 777 and died July 8, 810. When he was baptized in Rome, in 781, he was named *Carloman*, but Pope Adrian changed this name the same year at Easter, when he anointed him King of Lombardy. He was also described as King of Italy. He conquered the Avarois in 799, later made himself master of Venice and sent his fleet to ravage the coast of Dalmatia.

The name of his wife is not known. Issue, among several children,

II. Bernard, who succeeded his father as King of Italy at the age of twelve or thirteen years, being crowned by the Archbishop of Milan in 810. He repulsed the Saracens who attempted to occupy Italy, but later revolted against his uncle Louis the Pious. He was defeated, deprived of his eyesight and died three days later, in April, 818.

The name of his wife is not known. His son,

III. Pepin II, was Seigneur of Peronne and St. Quentin, a region soon after this called Vermandois. The name of his wife is not known. His son,

IV. Heribert I, was Seigneur of Peronne and St. Quentin. He was killed in 902 by men serving Baldwin II of Flanders. By ceaseless energy he achieved his ambition to become Count of Vermandois, a title destined to grow in lustre through many generations. The territory included, in addition to the place from which the title was derived, the cities and territories of Reims, Soissons, Meaux and Senlis.

The name of his wife is not known. Issue, among three children, *Beatrix*, who married *Robert I, King of the Franks* (see the *House of Capet II, Line One*, p. 40), and

V. Heribert II, Count of Vermandois, Troyes and Meaux, died in 943, and was buried in St. Quentin. From 902 to 915 he carried on a war with the Count of Flanders, later aided Robert, Duke of France, against Charles the Simple and fought in the battle of Soissons, in which Robert was killed. He next helped Raoul, Duke of Burgundy, gain the throne and after entertaining Charles the Simple to a sumptuous banquet took him prisoner.

Raoul did not reward him sufficiently and Heribert set Charles free. During the reign of Louis d'Outremer, Heribert joined Hugh of Burgundy in opposing him.

Married Hildebrante, daughter of Robert, Duke of France. Issue, among seven children,

VI. *Alix* or *Adela*, who married *Arnulf I, Count of Flanders*. (See *Ancient Counts of Flanders III*, p. 50.)

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The House of Capet

LINE ONE

Arms—Azure, semée-de-lis or.

Capet is the name of a family to which, for nearly nine centuries, the Kings of France, and many of the rulers of the most powerful fiefs in that country belonged and which mingled with several of the other royal houses of Europe. The original significance of the name remains in dispute, but the first of the family to whom it was applied was Hugh, who was elected King of the Franks in 987. The real founder of the house, however, was Robert the Strong, who received from Charles the Bald, Carolingian King of the Franks, the countships of Anjou and Blois and who was sometimes called Duke, as he exercised some military authority in the district between the Seine and Loire. According to Aimoin of Saint-Germain-des-Prés, and the chronicler, Richer, he was a Saxon, but historians question this statement.

I. *Robert the Strong*, Count of Anjou and Blois, son of Witichin, was slain in 867. He was rector of the Abbey of Marmoutiers in 853 and was also Missus, or governor, of the counties of Maine, Anjou, Touraine and Corbonnais. In 856 he took part in the revolt of Louis the German against Charles the Bald of France and in 864 he participated in the Royal Council of Pitres, where he received the county of Autun from the French King. He is the founder of the Capetian line of Kings of France. His son,

II. *Robert I*, King of the Franks, was born in 865 and was killed in battle near Soissons, June 15, 923. He came to the throne in France during a period of disorder and confusion. His first step toward the Kingship was to receive command of the Carolingian troops in 888. With this armed support behind him Robert I had no opposition when he set himself up as King. He was also Lay Abbot of Marmoutiers, St. Martin de Tours, and a number of other monasteries. He directed many expeditions against the Normans in the Province of Loire, and managed to recapture the important town of Chartres. In 922 Robert I conducted a war against Charles the Simple. Robert I was victorious and at Reims, June 29, 922, he was proclaimed King of the Franks. Married *Beatrix*, daughter of *Heribert I*, Count of *Vermandois*. (See *Counts of Vermandois IV*, p. 38.) Issue, among three children,

III. *Hugh the Great*, also called Hugh le Blanc, Duke of the Franks, Count of Paris and Orleans, died June 16th or 17, 956. He took the title of his father, King of the Franks, but allowed the title to pass into temporary disuse. His reign was marked by a series of wars with the sons of Charles the Simple and the Emperor of Germany, Otto. Married, in 936, Hedwiga, or Hedwig, daughter of Henry I of Germany. Issue, two sons, the younger being

IV. *Hugh Capet*, born about 938, and died at Paris, October 24, 996. He succeeded to his father's numerous fiefs in 956 and thus became one of the most powerful feudatories of France. Hugh Capet supported his cousin Lothair in a war against Otto II of Germany. When the son of Lothair, Louis V, died, Hugh Capet was proclaimed King of France in 987. His kingdom included all of present-day France except Brittany and Aquitaine. He was a devoted son of the church, was interested in clerical reform and was fond of participating in church ceremonies. Married *Adelais* or *Adelaide of Aquitaine*, daughter of *William III* and *Gerloc* or *Heloys of Normandy*. (See *Dukes of Aquitaine V*, p. 59.) Their son,

V. *Robert II*, surnamed the Pious, King of France, was born at Orleans about 970, and died about 1031. He won his surname, the Pious, for his humility and charity, but despite these qualities he was a good soldier and a statesman. Married, first, in 988, Rosala, or Susanna, widow of Arnulf II, Count of Flanders. This lady was much older than Robert II and in 989 he repudiated her; married, second, Bertha, daughter of Conrad the Peaceful, King of Burgundy or Arles; Pope Gregory excommunicated him for this marriage, because Bertha was related to him and Robert II was forced to give up Bertha; married, third, in 1003, Constance, daughter of William I, Count of Toulouse and Arles. Issue, by third wife, among five children,

VI. *Adela*, who married, first, Richard III, Duke of Normandy; married, second, *Baldwin V*, Count of Flanders. (See *Ancient Counts of Flanders VII*, p. 51.)

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Sveide The Viking

- I. Sveide the Viking*, a Norse King, living A. D. 760. His son,
- II. Halfdan the Old*, died in 800. His son,
- III. Ivar*, Earl of the Uplands, married the daughter of Eystein Glumra. Their son,
- IV. Eystein*, Earl of More, married Aseda of Jutland. Their son,
- V. Rognvald*, Earl of More, died in 890; married Hilda. Their son,
- VI. Rollo*, born in 846; died in 932; founder of the Dukes of Normandy; married Lady Poppa, daughter of Pepin de Senlis de Valois. Their son,
- VII. William I*, called *Longespée* (Long Sword), was Duke of Normandy, 927 to 942; married Espriota, daughter of Hubert, Count of Senlis. Their son,
- VIII. Richard I*, born about 933; died in 996; called "the Fearless"; married Gunnora Crepon, daughter of Herfastus, a Danish knight. Their son,
- IX. Richard II*, Duke of Normandy, 996 to 1026; married Judith de Bretagne, daughter of Canon the Strong, Count of Rennes. Their son,
- X. Robert*, Duke of Normandy, was surnamed "the Magnificent," and reigned from 1027 to 1055; by Herleve (Arletta) of de Falaise, he had
- XI. William I*,* called the Conqueror, was born at Falaise, Normandy, in 1027 or 1028, and died at Rouen, France, September 9, 1087. He was buried in St. Stephen's Church at Caen. When he was a small boy his father died and he was acknowledged his successor by the Norman barons. The next twelve years were a period of anarchy, but in 1040, with the help of Henry I of France, he stamped out a serious rising and later recovered the fortress of Alencon from Geoffrey Martel, Count of Anjou. Fearing the close connection of Normandy with Flanders, Henry I joined Geoffrey to invade Normandy, but was twice defeated, and William added to his power by annexing Mayenne and Maine. In 1065 Edward the Confessor, King of England, died and William claimed the succession. He invaded England and on October 14, 1066, defeated Harold at the battle of Senlac or Hastings. He was crowned King of England on Christmas Day at Westminster Abbey. For the next five years he continued military operations, reducing the south and west, and in 1070 completed the conquest by a march to Chester.

* *Arms of William I, called the Conqueror*: Gules, two lions passant guardant, or.



THE CASTLE OF FALAISE



WILLIAM I OF ENGLAND

To reward his followers, he redistributed land taken from its earlier owners, but in granting it each of his barons received portions in several counties. His administration was based on Norman feudalism, the barons having close personal relations with the King. At the same time the old courts of shire and hundred were preserved, as well as the system of governing through sheriffs. Although his heavy taxation caused complaints, he won the respect of his English subjects, who regarded him as their protector against feudal oppression on account of his regard for legal forms and his confirmation of the "laws of Edward." Two prelates, Lanfranc of Canterbury and Geoffrey of Coutances, were his chief advisers. Among his later military campaigns was that against Malcolm, King of Scotland, who submitted to him at the Forth; his suppression of two rebellions in Maine, and his invasion of the French Vexin. During the latter he was injured, when his horse plunged on the burning cinders of Mantes, which city he had sacked and burned. He was carried to Rouen, where he died. Married *Matilda* or *Maud*, daughter of *Baldwin V, Count of Flanders*. (See *Ancient Counts of Flanders VIII*, p. 51.) Issue, among eleven children,

XII. *Henry I*, King of England, surnamed *Beauclerc*, who was born in 1068, and died near Gisors, France, December 1, 1135. He was buried in the Abbey of Reading, which he had founded. He was given an excellent education, including the English law and language. As a younger son he was not expected to inherit the crown. Of his elder brothers, William received England and Robert became Duke of Normandy. When William died in 1100, Robert was on a crusade and Henry seized the crown. He issued a charter by which he promised to restore the "laws of Edward," exchange customary fees for the unlimited demands of his father and brother on the barons, stop the plundering of the church, and force the barons to do justice to their tenants. By marrying a descendant of the Anglo-Saxon kings, he completed his policy of allying himself with the native English. In both England and Normandy he was more popular with the non-feudal classes than with the barons. English levies helped him repel an invasion of Robert, and his victory at Tinchebrai was regarded as an English victory in revenge for Hastings. Several times he was successful in putting down rebellions and conspiracies in Normandy. The chief institution created during his reign was that of the exchequer. Henry I married, first, *Matilda*, daughter of *Malcolm III, King of Scotland* (see *Kings of Scotland X*, p. 57); married, second, *Adelaide*, daughter of *Godfrey, Count of Louvain*. Issue, by first wife, two children, the daughter being,

XIII. *Matilda* or *Maud*, Queen of England and Empress, who was born in 1102 and died January 30, 1164. On account of the death of her only brother, she was heir to the throne of England and received formal recognition as her father's successor. The Great Council of England, however, was reluctant to acknowledge a female sovereign, and this feeling increased on her marriage to the heir of Anjou and Maine. On the death of her father in 1135, his nephew, *Stephen of Mortain and Boulogne*, son of *Etienne, Count of Blois*, by *Adela*, daughter of *William the Conqueror*, was recognized in both England and Normandy and he rushed across the Channel and was crowned King. Through extortionate demands on the barons and a quarrel with the church over the question of their secular jurisdiction, he lost their support. *Matilda* came to England and with the help of her half-brother *Robert, Earl of Gloucester*, contested the royal title. The contest continued for years. *Stephen* was captured at *Lincoln*, but the *Earl of Gloucester* was soon afterward captured and an exchange was arranged. Meanwhile *Geoffrey of Anjou* completed the conquest of Normandy and *Matilda* retired there, still claiming the English crown. In 1153 *Henry*, son of *Matilda* and *Geoffrey*,

appeared in England. After Stephen lost his son, Eustace, through a sudden illness, he recognized Henry as his heir and they coöperated to repress anarchy. Married, first, in 1114, Emperor Henry V, who died without issue by her in 1125. She married, second, in 1127, *Geoffrey V Plantagenet, Count of Anjou*. (See *Counts of Anjou X*, p. 54.) Issue, by second husband, among three children,

XIV. *Henry II*, King of England, who was born at Le Mans, France, March 25, 1133, and died at Chinon, near Tours, France, July 6, 1189. His mother had carried on a long struggle, with her cousin, Stephen, of Blois, for the crown, and it ended with the recognition of Henry as King of England and Duke of Normandy. Through his father, he also became Count of Anjou, and by marriage greatly enlarged his French possessions. The early part of his reign was devoted to restoring public peace and recovering lands lost during the contest for the throne. He forced Malcolm of Scotland to restore the northern counties of England, which had been ceded to David. The keynote of the next period of his reign was a quarrel with the church over the subject of ecclesiastical courts. It became complicated by a personal quarrel with Thomas à Becket, Archbishop of Canterbury. After the latter's flight, in 1164, the King impounded the revenues of Canterbury and for five years contrived to stave off a papal interdict on the kingdom. The Pope at length forced him, in 1170, to make peace with Thomas à Becket, who returned to England, but was murdered shortly afterwards. Although the King was not responsible, the deed was suggested by his impatient words. When he heard the news, he was panic stricken and, to escape the Pope's censures, engaged in an expedition to Ireland. During the struggle in 1164, the Constitutions of Clarendon were issued to settle the relations of church and state. Although they were not accepted by the clergy and Henry could not maintain them after the murder of Becket, some of them obtained a permanent place in English law, strengthening royal as opposed to ecclesiastical courts. The latter years of this reign were a succession of misfortunes. He alienated his Queen, who stirred up her sons to rebellion in 1173, and two years later his heir apparent died in war against his father and his brother Richard. This was followed by a feud between the remaining sons, Richard and John. Henry II married, in 1152, *Eleanor of Aquitaine*. (See *Dukes of Aquitaine XI*, p. 59.) Issue, among eight children,

XV. *John*, King of England, surnamed Lackland, who was born at Oxford, December 24, 1167, and died at Newark Castle, Nottinghamshire, October 19, 1216. He was buried in Worcester Cathedral. He was a favorite of his father, who provoked a civil war by attempting to transfer to him the duchy of Aquitaine from the hands of his brother Richard. The latter became King after the death of their father. While Richard was absent on a crusade, John was excluded from every share in the regency. He immediately began intrigues against Richard, and when the latter was captured, John and Philip Augustus of France, planned a partition of his dominions. He became King on the death of Richard in 1199. His reign was a series of disasters to English royal power. Discontented Poitevins invoked the aid of Philip Augustus, who pronounced a sentence of forfeiture against him, depriving him of vast possessions in France. When the archbishopric of Canterbury became vacant and Stephen Langton was elected instead of the King's candidate, the King banished the monks and threatened to prevent any English appeals from being brought to Rome. Pope Innocent III replied by placing England under interdict and inviting Philip Augustus to depose King John. The latter was obliged to sue for reconciliation and acknowledged Langton as archbishop. With the troubles with the church over, John attempted to regain his French possessions. In so



K. IOHN.

doing he enraged the feudal classes by claims for service and new taxes and by proceeding against them without trial when they refused. This led to a rebellion on the part of the barons, who were supported by the masses of the people and led by Archbishop Langton, who suggested that a charter similar to that of Henry I be demanded. *Magna Charta* was the result, and was signed June 15, 1215, at Runnemedede. It provided for free election to the church; that no aid be given the King without a meeting of the Common Council of the Kingdom, the greater barons and prelates being summoned individually; that courts be held at definite places; that the arbitrary confiscation of private property be prohibited; that no one be sentenced to the ordeal without witnesses being called; and many other clauses, establishing precedents for constitutional liberty. To see that its terms were observed, twenty-five of the barons were appointed as guardians or sureties, who could legally declare a rebellion. Although he signed the charter, King John soon went to war with the barons, who called in Prince Louis of France, afterward Louis VIII. While the struggle was still going on, John died at Newark Castle. King John married, first, Isabella, daughter of William, Earl of Gloucester; married, second, *Isabel Taillefer*. (See *Counts of Angoulême XII*, p. 62.) Issue, by second wife, among five children,

XVI. *Henry III*, who was born at Winchester, October 1, 1207; and died November 16, 1272. He was only nine years old when his father died, and for a time the country was under a regency. Within two years Prince Louis of France, who had occupied most of Eastern England, was driven out of the country. In 1227 Henry was declared of age, but Hubert de Burgh, who had been regent, continued as his chief adviser. The reign of Henry was one in which a series of favorites committed the country to extravagance and misrule, pushing the King into wild designs. De Burgh was accused of enriching himself at the expense of the crown and was removed from office. He was followed by a clique from Poitou, who fell, in 1234, at the demands of the barons. Simon de Montfort provoked a rebellion in Gascony. During this period the Great Council repeatedly sent protests, but could accomplish little. Henry sought to recover the French territory his father had lost, but was unsuccessful in his various ventures. He was allied with the Pope against the Emperor and allowed heavy taxation of the clergy for the benefit of both King and Pope. Innocent IV offered the crown of Sicily in 1255 to the King's son, Prince Edmund Crouchback, with the understanding that it was to be conquered at English expense. The barons took vigorous action and in 1258 forced the King to sign the Provisions of Oxford, which provided for the reduction of expenditures, the expulsion of alien favorites, and a renunciation of the French claims. He later obtained Papal absolution from these promises and as a result faced a rebellion of the barons, led by Simon de Montfort, who defeated the King in the battle of Lewes. During the latter part of his reign Henry III had little influence, his son Edward reorganizing the royal party. Henry III married *Eleanor*, daughter of *Raimond Bérenger IV*, *Count of Provence*. (See *Counts of Provence VII*, p. 64.) Issue, among five children,

XVII. *Edward I*, King of England, surnamed Long Shanks, who was born at Westminster, June 17, 1239, and died near Carlisle, July 7, 1307. As Prince he was leader of a reconstituted royalist party, with a more liberal and national spirit, and in 1264 took part in the fighting between the King and the barons. He was taken prisoner at Lewes, but escaped and defeated Simon de Montfort, Earl of Leicester. For the rest of his father's reign he controlled policy and appropriated enough of Leicester's ideals not to make the royalist restoration a reaction. He engaged in a crusade in 1272, reaching the city of Acre, and was crowned on his return home in 1274. At the beginning of his reign he devoted his attention

to legislation, based on the principle that to be successful his policy must be popular. From 1275 to 1290 nearly every year was marked by the enacting of an important law. The general effect of his work was to eliminate feudalism in political life, to limit church courts to ecclesiastical matters, and to stop the sending of tribute to Rome. In 1295 he convoked what has been called the "Model Parliament," because it first illustrated the type which was to be perpetuated in all subsequent Parliaments. In foreign policy he was energetic. Llewelyn, Prince of Wales, continued to evade doing homage, and Edward I invaded that country in 1277, forcing him to surrender. In 1282 he completed his conquest and later issued the Statute of Wales, providing a scheme of government for North Wales. The death of Margaret, heir to the Scottish throne, led to a disputed succession and the Scots asked Edward I to arbitrate between the many claimants. He accepted on condition that they recognize him as overlord, and decided in favor of John Baliol. The Scotch people resented the English claims of overlordship, and in 1297 revolted under William Wallace. Edward I was then forced to undertake the conquest of Scotland, but although he destroyed the power of Wallace in the battle of Falkirk, this did not end Scotch resistance. In the meantime he was at war with France for the recovery of Gascony, and it was not until 1303 that he was able to continue the war with Scotland. He subdued the country, but had hardly organized the new government when a fresh revolt broke out under Robert Bruce. The latter was crowned King of Scotland, and for the third time Edward I invaded that country. He took the field in person, but the effort was too great and he died at Burgh-on-Sands near Carlisle. Married, first, in 1254, *Eleanora of Castile* (see *House of Castile XIII*, p. 67); married, second, September 8, 1299, Margaret of France, by whom he had three children. Issue, by first wife, among nine children,

XVIII. Edward II, who was born at Carnarvon Castle, April 25, 1284, and died September 21, 1327. As Prince of Wales, he took part in the Scotch campaigns, but after becoming King abandoned them. During the early part of his reign he was largely advised by Piers Gaveston, a Gascon knight, who was disliked by the barons. Twice they insisted on his banishment, but each time he was recalled. They revolted in 1312, put Gaveston to death and forced the King to govern through a committee of barons. Meanwhile Robert Bruce was conquering Scotland, and in 1314 Edward led an army to Scotland, but was defeated at Bannockburn. Returning to England, he was for several years largely guided by the Despensors. To escape control by the barons, they took the side of the Commons and at a Parliament held at York in 1322 revoked the ordinances, by which the committee of barons controlled the kingdom. From this time no statute was valid unless the Commons agreed to it, the most important forward step in this reign. The Despensors excited the ill will of Queen Isabella, and in 1325 she went to France with her son, Prince Edward, and declined to return, as long as the Despensors remained in power. The following year, with Roger Mortimer, an exiled baron, she landed at Essex, declaring she had come to avenge the execution of Thomas of Lancaster, who had led the baronial opposition several years previously, but had been defeated at Boroughbridge. Edward's followers deserted him and he was captured, having taken refuge on one of Despensor's estates. He was imprisoned, first, at Kenilworth, and then at Berkeley Castle, and later cruelly put to death. Married, January 25, 1308, *Isabella of France*. (See *House of Capet, Line Two, XV*, p. 70.) Issue, among four children,

XIX. Edward III, King of England, who was born at Windsor, November 13, 1312, and died at Richmond, County Surrey, June 21, 1377. As Prince he was Earl of Chester and

EDWARD D. III. KING of ENGLAND & FRANCE.



Founder of the Most Noble Order of the Garter

Golden rule

Duke of Aquitaine. He was recognized as King on January 13, 1327, while his father was still alive. For the next four years his mother, Queen Isabella, and Roger de Mortimer governed in his name, but at length he threw off this influence and had Mortimer executed. He strove to win back for England the position acquired under Edward I. He took up the cause of Edward Baliol against the house of Bruce and went to Scotland in person, winning the battle of Halidon Hill, but the Scots despised Baliol as an English puppet and did not accept him as King. England gradually drifted into war with France on account of Edward's position as Duke of Gascony, his alliance with the Flemish cities, the French support of Scotland and Edward's claim, made in 1328, to the French crown. The result was what is known to history as the Hundred Years' War. During his reign there occurred the great English victories at Sluys (1340), Crecy (1346), Calais (1347), and Poitiers (1356). In 1360 the treaty of Calais was ratified. By it Edward III renounced his claim to France in return for the whole of Aquitaine, but war was renewed in 1369 and in a few years most of the English conquests were regained by France. During the many years of war Edward III was hard pressed for funds, and to obtain supplies he yielded to many popular demands, thus contributing to the consolidation of the Constitution. His court was the most brilliant in Europe, his victories being celebrated by a series of splendid tournaments. He instituted the *Order of the Garter*, *Philippa of Hainault and Holland*. (See *Counts of Hainault XVI*, p. 76.) Issue, among twelve children,

XX. *Sir Lionel Plantagenet*,* of Antwerp, Earl of Ulster, created the first Duke of Clarence, September 15, 1362; was born November 29, 1338; died October 17, 1368, and was buried in Our Lady's Chapel at St. Alban's Abbey; created *Knight of the Garter* after December 2, 1360, and is thirty-fifth in the list of members of that order; married, first, in his fourth year, September 9, 1342, *Lady Elizabeth de Burgh*. (See *De Burgh VII*, p. 77.) Their daughter,

XXI. *Philippa of Clarence*, was born August 16, 1355; died in 1382; married *Edmund de Mortimer*. (See *De Mortimer XII*, p. 81.) Their daughter,

XXII. *Lady Elizabeth de Mortimer*, married, as her first husband, *Sir Henry, Lord Percy*, K. G. (See *Percy XIX*, p. 83.) Their son,

XXIII. *Sir Henry Percy*, second Earl of Northumberland, was born in 1394; he was restored to the earldom and the estates of the Percys in 1414; was in the battle of Agincourt; made Lord High Constable by King Henry VI; killed at St. Alban's, May 22, 1455; married, in 1414, *Lady Eleanor de Neville*. (See *De Neville XV*, p. 85.) Their son and heir,

XXIV. *Sir Henry Percy*, third Earl of Northumberland, was born at Leckonfield, July 25, 1421; summoned to Parliament 29th of Henry VI; he fell leading the van of the Lancastrians, sword in hand, at the battle of Towton, March 29, 1461; married, about 1446, *Eleanor Poynings*. (See *Poynings XII*, p. 87.) Their son,

* *Arms*—Quarterly, first and fourth, France (ancient), azure, semée-de-lis or; second and third, England, gules, three lions passant guardant or; a label of three points argent and on each point a canton gules.

(A. C. Fox-Davies: "Complete Guide to Heraldry," p. 494.)

XXV. *Sir Henry Percy*,† fourth Earl of Northumberland, *Knight of the Garter*, was born about 1449; he was confined in the Tower of London from the death of his father until October 27, 1469, at which time he subscribed to the oath of allegiance before Edward IV at his palace in Westminster, but was restored to his freedom and dignity; he fell a victim to the avarice of King Henry VII, and was murdered at his house in Cocklodge, Yorkshire, April 28, 1489; married, in 1476, *Lady Maud de Herbert*. (See *Herbert, Earls of Pembroke IX*, p. 89.) Issue, among seven children,

XXVI. *Sir Henry Algernon Percy*, fifth Earl of Northumberland, *Knight of the Garter*, who was born in 1478; was an eminent protector of literature and learned men, and in particular the patron of Skelton, a contemporary poet; lived in great state and splendor; took part in the battles of Blackheath and Spurs; died May 19, 1527; married, before 1502, Catherine, daughter of Sir Robert Spencer, Knight of Spencer-Combe, County Devon, and Eleanor (Beaufort) Spencer, who died in 1542. Issue, among five children,

XXVII. *Lady Margaret Percy*, who died in 1554; married, as his second wife, *Sir Henry de Clifford*. (See *De Clifford XV*, p. 92.) Issue, among six children,

XXVIII. *Lady Catherine de Clifford*; married, as her first husband, *John Le Scrope*, of Bolton. (See *Le Scrope XVII*, p. 95.) Issue, among nine children,

XXIX. *Honorable Margaret Le Scrope*, who was the first wife of *Sir John Constable*. (See *Constable XVII*, p. 97.) Their son,

XXX. *Sir Henry Constable*, Knight, married *Margaret Dormer*. (See *Dormer VII*, p. 98.) Their son, *Henry*, was created *Viscount Dunbar*, and their daughter,

XXXI. *Catherine Constable*, married *Sir Thomas Fairfax*, Knight, (See *Fairfax XVII*, p. 101.) Their daughter,

XXXII. *Honorable Mary Fairfax*, married *Sir Thomas Layton*. (See *Layton XV*, p. 103.) Their daughter,

XXXIII. *Mary Layton*, married *Sir Henry Foulis*. (See *Foulis VII*, p. 104.) Their son and heir,

XXXIV. *Sir David Foulis*, married *Catherine Watkins*. Their daughter,

XXXV. *Honor(ia) Foulis*, married *William Chaloner*. (See *Chaloner*, p. 23.)

† *Arms*—Quarterly, first and fourth, or, a lion rampant azure; second and third, gules, three lucies or, pike haurient argent.

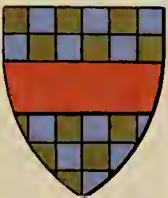
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EDWARD
III



EDWARD III



JOHN DE CLIFFORD
HEN. DE CLIFFORD



JOHN DE NEVILLE
RALPH DE NEVILLE



JOHN OF GAUNT



LIONEL OF ANTWERP



CHART OF DESCENT FROM KNIGHTS OF THE GARTER



HR. DE PERCY



THE MOST NOBLE ORDER OF THE GARTER was founded by Edward III about 1350. It has always numbered twenty-six knights including the Sovereign and Prince of Wales.

21-22 Edward III, K. of England 1327-77, d. June 21, 1377; m. Philippa of Hainault

18 John de Clifford, 7th Ld. Clifford, K.G., b. abt. 1389; d. Mar. 13, 1421/2; created K.G. in 1413; m. Elizabeth, d. of Sir Henry Percy, "Hotspur", K.G.

17 Thomas de Clifford, 8th Ld. Clifford, m. Joan, d. of Thomas, Lord Dacre

16 John de Clifford, 9th Lord Clifford, m. Margaret, d. of Henry de Bromflete

15 Henry de Clifford, 10th Ld. Clifford, K.B., m. Ist. Anne, d. of S. John St. John

14 Sir Henry de Clifford, m. Ld. Clifford, K.G., K.B., b. 1493, d. Apr. 22, 1542, created K.G. in 1532

13 Lady Catherine de Clifford, m. Ist. about 1530, 13 John Le Scrope, Ld. Scrope of Bolton

12 Honorable Margaret Le Scrope m. Sir John Constable

11 Sir Henry Constable, Knight, m. Margaret Dormer

10 Catherine Constable m. Sir Thomas Fairfax

9 Honorable Mary Fairfax m. Sir Thomas Layton

8 Mary Layton m. Sir Henry Foulis

7 Sir David Foulis m. Catherine Watkins

6 Honoria Foulis m. William Chaloner

5 Mary Chaloner m. General John Hale

4 John Hale m. Lady Elizabeth Frances Amherst

3 Edward Hale m. Eliza Cecilia Bowen

2 William Amherst Hale m. Ellen Derbyshire

1A Lucy Ellen Hale 1B Martha Gladys Forbes Hale

1C Mary Stewart Hale m. Joseph H. Atkinson

1D Vera Derbyshire Amherst Hale m. George Dupont Pratt

1E Cecilia Montagu Hale m. Philip H. Skelton

1F Edward Amherst Forbes Hale m. Jane Dickson Spier

1G Ellen Alicia Amherst Hale m. Francis Wakefield McCrea

20 Sir John de Neville, 3rd Baron Neville de Raby, K.G., b. 1341; d. Oct. 17, 1388; created K.G. in 1369; m. Ist. Maud, d. of Sir Henry de Percy

19 Sir Ralph de Neville, 4th Bar. Neville de Raby, K.G., b. in 1364; d. in 1425, created K.G. after Aug. 1, 1402

18 Lady Eleanor de Neville m. 2nd

17 Sir Henry Percy, 3rd E. of Northumberland, m. Eleanor, d. of Sir Richard Poynings

16 Sir Henry Percy m. Lady Maud, d. of Sir William de Herbert, Kt.

15 Sir Henry Algernon Percy m. Catherine Spencer

14 Sir Henry de Clifford, m. Ld. Clifford, K.G., K.B., b. 1493, d. Apr. 22, 1542, created K.G. in 1532

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8 Mary Layton m. Sir Henry Foulis

7 Sir David Foulis m. Catherine Watkins

6 Honoria Foulis m. William Chaloner

5 Mary Chaloner m. General John Hale

4 John Hale m. Lady Elizabeth Frances Amherst

3 Edward Hale m. Eliza Cecilia Bowen

2 William Amherst Hale m. Ellen Derbyshire

1A Lucy Ellen Hale 1B Martha Gladys Forbes Hale

1C Mary Stewart Hale m. Joseph H. Atkinson

1D Vera Derbyshire Amherst Hale m. George Dupont Pratt

1E Cecilia Montagu Hale m. Philip H. Skelton

1F Edward Amherst Forbes Hale m. Jane Dickson Spier

1G Ellen Alicia Amherst Hale m. Francis Wakefield McCrea

20 John of Gaunt, D. of Lancaster, D. of Aquitaine, E. of Leicester, Lincoln, Derby & Richmond, created K.G. after Dec. 28, 1360 & is #36 in the list; m. 3rd. Catherine Swynford

19 Joan de Beaufort

18 Sir Henry Percy, 2nd Earl of Northumberland

17 Sir Henry Percy, 3rd E. of Northumberland, m. Eleanor, d. of Sir Richard Poynings

16 Sir Henry Percy m. Lady Maud, d. of Sir William de Herbert, Kt.

15 Sir Henry Algernon Percy m. Catherine Spencer

14 Sir Henry de Clifford, m. Ld. Clifford, K.G., K.B., b. 1493, d. Apr. 22, 1542, created K.G. in 1532

13 Lady Catherine de Clifford, m. Ist. about 1530, 13 John Le Scrope, Ld. Scrope of Bolton

12 Honorable Margaret Le Scrope m. Sir John Constable

11 Sir Henry Constable, Knight, m. Margaret Dormer

10 Catherine Constable m. Sir Thomas Fairfax

9 Honorable Mary Fairfax m. Sir Thomas Layton

8 Mary Layton m. Sir Henry Foulis

7 Sir David Foulis m. Catherine Watkins

6 Honoria Foulis m. William Chaloner

5 Mary Chaloner m. General John Hale

4 John Hale m. Lady Elizabeth Frances Amherst

3 Edward Hale m. Eliza Cecilia Bowen

2 William Amherst Hale m. Ellen Derbyshire

1A Lucy Ellen Hale 1B Martha Gladys Forbes Hale

1C Mary Stewart Hale m. Joseph H. Atkinson

1D Vera Derbyshire Amherst Hale m. George Dupont Pratt

1E Cecilia Montagu Hale m. Philip H. Skelton

1F Edward Amherst Forbes Hale m. Jane Dickson Spier

1G Ellen Alicia Amherst Hale m. Francis Wakefield McCrea

21 Lionel of Antwerp, E. of Ulster & D. of Clarence, K.G., created K.G. after Dec. 2, 1360 & is #35 in the list of members; m. Elizabeth de Burgh

20 Philippa of Clarence m. 19

19 Elizabeth de Mortimer

18 Sir Henry Percy, 2nd Earl of Northumberland

17 Sir Henry Percy, 3rd E. of Northumberland, m. Eleanor, d. of Sir Richard Poynings

16 Sir Henry Percy m. Lady Maud, d. of Sir William de Herbert, Kt.

15 Sir Henry Algernon Percy m. Catherine Spencer

14 Sir Henry de Clifford, m. Ld. Clifford, K.G., K.B., b. 1493, d. Apr. 22, 1542, created K.G. in 1532

13 Lady Catherine de Clifford, m. Ist. about 1530, 13 John Le Scrope, Ld. Scrope of Bolton

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10 Catherine Constable m. Sir Thomas Fairfax

9 Honorable Mary Fairfax m. Sir Thomas Layton

8 Mary Layton m. Sir Henry Foulis

7 Sir David Foulis m. Catherine Watkins

6 Honoria Foulis m. William Chaloner

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4 John Hale m. Lady Elizabeth Frances Amherst

3 Edward Hale m. Eliza Cecilia Bowen

2 William Amherst Hale m. Ellen Derbyshire

1A Lucy Ellen Hale 1B Martha Gladys Forbes Hale

1C Mary Stewart Hale m. Joseph H. Atkinson

1D Vera Derbyshire Amherst Hale m. George Dupont Pratt

1E Cecilia Montagu Hale m. Philip H. Skelton

1F Edward Amherst Forbes Hale m. Jane Dickson Spier

1G Ellen Alicia Amherst Hale m. Francis Wakefield McCrea

21 Roger de Mortimer, E. of March & Ld. Mortimer, K.G., b. Nov. 11, 1328, d. Feb. 26, 1359-60; created K.G. on the founding of the Order & is #7 in the list; m. Philippa de Montague

20 Edm. de Mortimer, E. of March

19 Elizabeth de Mortimer

18 Sir Henry Percy, 2nd Earl of Northumberland

17 Sir Henry Percy, 3rd E. of Northumberland, m. Eleanor, d. of Sir Richard Poynings

16 Sir Henry Percy m. Lady Maud, d. of Sir William de Herbert, Kt.

15 Sir Henry Algernon Percy m. Catherine Spencer

14 Sir Henry de Clifford, m. Ld. Clifford, K.G., K.B., b. 1493, d. Apr. 22, 1542, created K.G. in 1532

13 Lady Catherine de Clifford, m. Ist. about 1530, 13 John Le Scrope, Ld. Scrope of Bolton

12 Honorable Margaret Le Scrope m. Sir John Constable

11 Sir Henry Constable, Knight, m. Margaret Dormer

10 Catherine Constable m. Sir Thomas Fairfax

9 Honorable Mary Fairfax m. Sir Thomas Layton

8 Mary Layton m. Sir Henry Foulis

7 Sir David Foulis m. Catherine Watkins

6 Honoria Foulis m. William Chaloner

5 Mary Chaloner m. General John Hale

4 John Hale m. Lady Elizabeth Frances Amherst

3 Edward Hale m. Eliza Cecilia Bowen

2 William Amherst Hale m. Ellen Derbyshire

1A Lucy Ellen Hale 1B Martha Gladys Forbes Hale

1C Mary Stewart Hale m. Joseph H. Atkinson

1D Vera Derbyshire Amherst Hale m. George Dupont Pratt

1E Cecilia Montagu Hale m. Philip H. Skelton

1F Edward Amherst Forbes Hale m. Jane Dickson Spier

1G Ellen Alicia Amherst Hale m. Francis Wakefield McCrea

20 Henry de Percy, 1st E. of Northumberland & Ld. Percy, K.G., created K.G. after Jan 1365-6; m. Margaret de Neville

19 Sir Henry Percy, Ld. Percy, "Hotspur", K.G., created K.G. after Feb. 13, 1387-88; m.

18 Sir Henry Percy, 2nd Earl of Northumberland

17 Sir Henry Percy, 3rd E. of Northumberland, m. Eleanor, d. of Sir Richard Poynings

16 Sir Henry Percy m. Lady Maud, d. of Sir William de Herbert, Kt.

15 Sir Henry Algernon Percy m. Catherine Spencer

14 Sir Henry de Clifford, m. Ld. Clifford, K.G., K.B., b. 1493, d. Apr. 22, 1542, created K.G. in 1532

13 Lady Catherine de Clifford, m. Ist. about 1530, 13 John Le Scrope, Ld. Scrope of Bolton

12 Honorable Margaret Le Scrope m. Sir John Constable

11 Sir Henry Constable, Knight, m. Margaret Dormer

10 Catherine Constable m. Sir Thomas Fairfax

9 Honorable Mary Fairfax m. Sir Thomas Layton

8 Mary Layton m. Sir Henry Foulis

7 Sir David Foulis m. Catherine Watkins

6 Honoria Foulis m. William Chaloner

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1E Cecilia Montagu Hale m. Philip H. Skelton

1F Edward Amherst Forbes Hale m. Jane Dickson Spier

1G Ellen Alicia Amherst Hale m. Francis Wakefield McCrea

1H John Le Scrope

1I John Le Scrope

1J John Le Scrope

1K John Le Scrope

1L John Le Scrope

1M John Le Scrope

1N John Le Scrope

Ancient Counts of Flanders

Arms—Or, a lion sable, armed and langued gules, helmet crowned.

Crest—The lion sejant affrontée, between wings or.

War Cry—*Vlaandeeren den leeuw*.

In the time of Cæsar, the Flemish region was inhabited by the Menapii, the Morini and other Celtic tribes. At the end of the Roman dominion it was entirely in the province of *Belgica Secunda*. During the following centuries the land was repeatedly overrun by German invaders. Later great numbers of Franks established themselves there. The name Flanders did not appear until the seventh century. At first it was applied only to the city of Bruges and the surrounding territory, but afterwards it was gradually extended to the whole of the coast region from Calais to the River Scheldt. Charles the Bald, to whom Flanders had been allotted by the treaty of Verdun in 843, granted the territory to a warrior named Baldwin, surnamed Bras-de-Fer, whom he made Margrave of Flanders. Baldwin was the first of a line of strong rulers who at some time in the tenth century exchanged the title of Margrave for that of Count.

I. Baldwin I, surnamed Bras-de-Fer, was the first Margrave or Count of Flanders and ruled from 858 or 862 until 879. Flemish historians claim that he was the son of Odacre, grandson of Enguerand and great-grandson of Lideric, and that these three generations ruled Flanders under the title of Forester, an office granted to the first of them by Charlemagne in 792. More recent scholars, however, suspect the authenticity of this record.

Baldwin I received Flanders as a county at the time of his marriage to a daughter of Charles the Bald and held it as an hereditary fief. The realm then consisted of the present East and West Flanders and the departments of du Nord and Pas de Calais in northern France. At that time the Northmen were ravaging the costal regions, and Baldwin I was given authority over the district partly in order that his military prowess might be used in repelling the invaders.

Married, as her third husband, *Judith*, daughter of *Charles the Bald*. (See *Charlemagne IX*, p. 32.) Their son,

II. Baldwin II, called the Bald, Margrave or Count of Flanders, ruled from 879 until his death in 918. He continued the resistance to the Northmen and in 892 rebelled against Eudes in favor of Charles the Simple during their struggle for the French crown. He was

excommunicated for this, but became reconciled with Eudes, whose partisans had plundered Flanders. When Eudes died, Baldwin II recognized Charles.

Married *Aethelryth* or *Ethelryth*. (See *Saxon Kings of England IV*, p. 36.) Their elder son,

III. Arnulf I or *Arnoul I*, called the Elder and the Great, Count of Flanders, died March 27, 965. He succeeded to the whole inheritance upon the death of his brother and ruled from 918 to 965. He increased his territory by force of arms, first capturing the castle of Arras and then that of Montreuil. Heruin II of Ponthieu, who held Montreuil, was assisted by William Longespée (Longsword), Duke of Normandy, and they succeeded in recapturing the castle. Arnulf I later joined forces with Louis d'Outremer in the invasion of Normandy and in 946 he besieged Rouen. His lands were invaded by the Hungarians, who penetrated as far as Cambrai. Arnulf I fought the Northmen, as had his father and grandfather, and took an active part in the struggles in Lorraine, between the Emperor Otto I and Hugh Capet. On the death of his son Baldwin III, to whom he had relinquished his authority, Arnulf I returned to power and spent the remaining years of his life securing the succession of his grandson.

Married *Alix* or *Adela*, daughter of *Heribert II, Count of Vermandois*. (See *Counts of Vermandois VI*, p. 39.) Their son,

IV. Baldwin III, Count of Flanders, died before his father in 961-62. He shared in the government of Flanders and did a great deal for the commercial and industrial progress of Flanders, establishing the first weavers and fullers at Ghent. He instituted yearly fairs at Ypres, Bruges and other places. At the time of his death his son was a minor, and his father thereupon resumed authority.

Married Mathilda, who according to St. Arnoul was the daughter of Conrad the Peaceful, King of Burgundy, but is claimed by other ancient writers to have been the daughter of Herman Billing (Hermann Billung), Duke of Saxony. Their son,

V. Arnulf II or *Arnoul II*, the Younger, Count of Flanders, succeeded his grandfather, Arnulf I, and ruled from 965 to his death on March 23, 988. He was still a minor at his accession, and Lothair, King of France, took advantage of this fact to invade Flanders. The Danes were called upon for assistance, but Lothair seized not only the territory acquired by Arnulf I, but some of the older regions as well. Later Arnulf refused to recognize Hugh Capet, and Flanders was again invaded. Arnulf took refuge with Richard, Duke of Normandy, and he arranged peace with the French King.

Married Susanna, daughter of Berenger, King of Italy. Their son,

VI. Baldwin IV, the Bearded or Barbu, Count of Flanders, succeeded his father at an early age and ruled until his death on May 30, 1036. In 1006 he allied himself with the Count of Louvain and fought successfully against both the Capetian Kings of France and the Emperor Henry II of Germany. Henry was obliged to grant to Baldwin, Valenciennes, the burgraveship of Ghent, and the land of Waes, as fiefs. In 1012 Henry made a further grant to Baldwin of the Island of Walcheren and the province of Zeeland, which led to a long quarrel between Flanders and Holland. The fiefs granted by Henry II made the Count of Flanders a feudatory of the Empire as well as of the French crown, and in Flemish history the French fiefs were known as Crown Flanders and the German fiefs as Imperial Flanders. Baldwin's son, later Baldwin V, rebelled against his father in 1028, at the instigation of his



Matilda of Flanders.

wife, but two years later peace was sworn at Oudenaarde, and the old Count continued to reign until his death.

Married, first, Ogive, daughter of Frederick, Count of Luxemburg; married, second, Eleonore, daughter of Richard II, Duke of Normandy. Issue, by first wife, a daughter, and

VII. Baldwin V, surnamed de Lille and, more commonly, "le Débonnaire," Count of Flanders, ruled from 1036 to his death in 1067. He was a forceful and enterprising man and greatly extended his power by wars and alliances. He invaded Frisia in 1045, because Thierry IV of Holland refused to recognize his suzerainty over part of Zeeland. He fought the Emperor Henry III at about the same time and persisted in his revolt for several years until peace was formally concluded with Henry IV in 1056. From Henry IV, Baldwin obtained in fief the territory between the Scheldt and the Dender and the margraviate of Antwerp, but continued to render homage to the Empire. He built the canal separating Artois and Flanders. So great had his power become that on the death of Henry I of France in 1060 he was appointed regent during the minority of Philip I.

Married, as her second husband, *Adela*, widow of Richard III, Duke of Normandy, and daughter of *Robert II*, King of France. (See *House of Capet VI*, Line One, p. 41.) Issue, among five children,

VIII. Matilda, also called *Maud*, who married *William I of England*, called the Conqueror. (See *Sveide the Viking XI*, p. 42.)

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The Counts of Anjou

The region known as Anjou, the old name of a French territory, takes its name from its inhabitants called *Andes* by Julius Cæsar and *Andecavi* by Tacitus. It occupied the greater part of what is now the Department of Maine-et-Loire. It was early divided into two counties by the river Maine. On one side of the river it belonged to the Carolingian kings, while on the other it was governed by Robert the Strong, Duke of France, and his son Eudes, Count of Paris and later King. The portion belonging to the Carolingians was given by Louis II to the second of the line which follows:

I. Tertulle, a Breton, resided in the Diocese of Rennes. For his services to Charles II, King of France, and Emperor, he was made Seneschal of Gastinois. Married Petronille, described as daughter of Conrad, Count of Paris, and also described as daughter of a Duke of Burgundy and as granddaughter of Hugh, Duke of Burgundy. His son,

II. Ingelger, was rewarded for his services to Louis II by being made Vicomte of Orleans and later Count of Anjou, a portion of the county remaining in possession of Eudes, Count of Paris and King. He defended his county against the attacks of the Normans and returned the body of St. Martin to Tours, after it had been taken to Auxerre for safety and that town had refused to return it. He died at Chateaufort in 888; married Aelinde, niece of Adalard, Archbishop of Tours. Their son,

III. Fulk I, called the Red, Count of Anjou, added to his domain the portion of the county in possession of Eudes, Count of Paris, but authorities differ as to how he secured it. Some say it was on account of his mother being related to Eudes. He fought both the Britons and Normans and died in 938. Married Roscille, Lady of Loches, Villenstras and la Haye, daughter of Garnier. Issue, among four children,

IV. Fulk II, Count of Anjou, surnamed the Good, died in 958. He was devoted to the church of St. Martin of Tours and renowned for virtue and piety. He composed a hymn used there for several centuries and it was said of him that he loved literature. Married Gerberge. Issue, among four children,

V. Geoffrey I, Count of Anjou, died July 21, 987. He was the first Seneschal of France known to history. This office was one of the most important in the kingdom and included among its duties that of administering royal revenues and commanding the army. It was long held by the Counts of Anjou. He fought the Normans and Germans and engaged

in a policy of expansion. Married Adalais of Vermandois, daughter of Robert, Count of Troyes, and granddaughter of *Heribert II, Count of Vermandois*. (See *Counts of Vermandois V*, p. 38.) Issue, among five children,

VI. Fulk III, Count of Anjou, called Fulk Nerra or Fulk the Black. He engaged in feudal warfare in France against his brother-in-law, Conon I, Count of Brittany, Eudes II of Blois, and the Count of Champagne and fought in support of Robert, King of France. He has been described as the "great builder," on account of the numerous castles he built. He also founded several religious homes, including the abbeys of Beaulieu near Loches and St. Nicholas at Angers. To expiate crimes of violence he made three pilgrimages to the Holy Land. On his return from the last of these he died at Metz, June 21, 1040. Married, first, Elizabeth of Vendôme; issue, one daughter; married, second, Hildegarde; issue, a son, and

VII. Ermengarde, who married Geoffrey de Chateau-Landon, Count of Gastinois, sur-named Ferole. Gastinois, the modern Gâtinais, in the time of the Carolingian Kings was a province now included in the Department of Seine-et-Marne, in northeastern France, with Chateau-Landon as its capital. Later it was divided into two military governments, Gastinois Francaid, Ile de France, capital Nemours; and Gastinois Orleanais, with the capital Montargis. Issue, among three children,

VIII. Fulk IV, Count of Anjou, was born in 1043, and died April 14, 1109. On the death of Geoffrey II without issue the male line of the first house of Anjou ended, but he bequeathed the countship to his nephew, Geoffrey III, giving Fulk, brother of Geoffrey III, an appanage consisting of Saintonge and Vihiers. Losing Saintonge, when it was taken by the Duke of Aquitaine, Fulk IV took advantage of discontent over his brother Geoffrey's policies and put him in prison at Sable. Papal authority intervened in Geoffrey's favor and Fulk was compelled to release him for a short time. The struggle was soon renewed but in order to be recognized as Count of Anjou, Fulk carried on a long war with his barons, ceded Gastinois to King Philip I and did homage to the Count of Blois for Touraine. Meanwhile he succeeded in carrying out the policies of expansion initiated by his uncle Geoffrey Martel, who had conquered Maine. He received the homage of Robert Curthose, son of William the Conqueror, for Maine, but later recognized Elias, Lord of La Fleche, as Count of Maine. About 1096 he wrote a "History of the Counts of Anjou," of which a fragment remains. Married, first, Hildegarde, daughter of Lancelin II of Baugency; issue, one child; married, second, Ermen-garde, daughter of Archambault IV, Sire de Bourbon; issue, one child; married, third, Aren-garde, daughter of Isembert de Castellion; married, fourth, Bertrade, daughter of Simon and Agnes (d'Evreux) de Montfort. Issue,

IX. Fulk V, Count of Anjou, who succeeded his half brother Geoffrey as Count of Anjou and died November 13, 1142. He was known as Fulk the Young. By marriage he became Count of Maine and as a result came into conflict with Henry I, King of England and Duke of Normandy. At first he was defeated and did homage for Maine, but when Louis VI of France was invading the Vexin in Normandy, he routed Henry's army at Alençon in November, 1118; later they entered into an alliance, William the Aetheling, son of Henry I, marrying Matilda, daughter of Fulk V. Soon after this, however, William perished in a shipwreck and Sibyl, second daughter of Fulk V, married William Clito, son of Robert Curt-hose, and nephew of Henry I. This marriage was annuled, but in 1127 a new alliance was formed through the marriage of Geoffrey, son of Fulk V, to Matilda, daughter of Henry I.

In 1120 Fulk had made a pilgrimage to the Holy Land and he now made a second, during which he married Melisinda, daughter of Baldwin II, King of Jerusalem. In 1131 he succeeded Baldwin as King of Jerusalem, making his eldest son, Geoffrey, Count of Anjou. The remainder of his life was spent in his kingdom, which was quietly prosperous. His chief military operations were against the Atabeg Zengi of Mosul. He improved the fortifications of the country and cleared the way to Egypt. Married, first, Eremburge, daughter of Elias, Count of Maine, and Mathilda of Chateau-du-Loir; married, second, Melisinda, daughter of Baldwin II, King of Jerusalem, by whom he had one son. Issue, by first wife, among four children,

X. *Geoffrey V*, Count of Anjou, was known as Geoffrey the Young and also as Plantagenet from the habit of wearing in his hat a sprig of broom (*plante genêt*). This personal nickname of Geoffrey V of Anjou later came to be applied to the royal line descended from his marriage to Empress Matilda, though this line is now called by most historians the Angevin house. When his father became King of Jerusalem, he succeeded him as Count of Anjou. Prior to this he had married Matilda, daughter of Henry I of England, and after the death of Henry, in 1135, he claimed England and Normandy. Adela, daughter of William the Conqueror, however, had two sons, Stephen, who claimed the English throne, and Theobald, who claimed the Duchy of Normandy. The struggle against Stephen is mentioned in the English Royal Line. At the same time Geoffrey made a series of campaigns against Normandy. He gained success after success from the beginning of his campaign in 1135 until his triumphal march through the country in 1142 and 1143. On January 19, 1144, he was crowned Duke of Normandy in the Cathedral of Rouen. During these years he suffered from numerous revolts on the part of his barons in Anjou. After subduing them, he would return to Normandy, only to be called home again for the same reason. He was made a *Knight of the Bath* in 1127. Died September 7, 1151. Married *Matilda*, daughter and heiress of *Henry I of England*, and widow of Emperor Henry V of Germany. (See *Charlemagne XVIII*, p. 32.)

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Kings of Scotland

Arms—Or, a lion rampant within a double tressure flory counterflory gules.

Crest—On an imperial crown, a lion sejant affrontée gules, imperially crowned or, holding in the dexter paw a sword, in the sinister a sceptre erect, both proper.

Mottoes—Over the crest: "In defense." Under the arms: *Nemo me impune lacessit*.

Scotland at the beginning of recorded history was composed of the kingdom of Picts in the north, with other warlike tribes in their vicinity; the kingdom of the Scots or Dalriada from Ireland in the west, later called Argyll; the Cymric or Welsh in the southwest, called the kingdom of the Strathclyde Britons; and the Angles in the southeast. The English domain included the part of Scotland called Lothian and the northern part of England which for many years was contested between the two countries. Gaelic was spoken by both the Picts and Scots. Each of these regions was in constant warfare with the others, but with the union of the Picts and Dalriada Scots came a kingdom which absorbed the Welsh and English region south of it. All early history of the Celtic Kings of Scotland is obscure. By the principle of tanistry brothers, as nearer in degree of kinship, invariably succeeded before the sons of the last chief. Less obscurity obtains since the union of Picts and Scots under a King of Scottish race, A. D. 850.

I. *Kenneth I MacAlpin*. King of the Scots, son of Alpin, King of Dalriada Scots, died in 860. His father was slain in battle with the Picts, July 20, 834. Kenneth succeeded him at first in Galloway and seven years later defeated the Picts. This led to a united kingdom of the Scots and Picts, known as Alban. His rule over the united kingdom lasted sixteen years, being succeeded by that of his brother Donald, who reigned for three years. Kenneth I moved the chief seat of the kingdom from Argyll and Dalriada to Scone, while the chief ecclesiastical center was at Dunkeld, where he built a church to which he removed the relics of St. Columba. From these centers the Scottish monarchy gradually expanded. He invaded Northumbria six times. Issue, among five children,

II. *Constantine I*, King of Scotland or Alban, was killed in battle in 877. Constantine began his reign in 863, succeeding his uncle Donald, brother of Kenneth I. The kingdom included the region north of the Forth and Clyde, which was the country that suffered from attacks by the Norsemen. Olaf the White, Norse King of Dublin, occupied what had been the country of the Picts in 865 and his son Thorstein attacked the northern districts. Further south, Halfdane ravaged the country and still other leaders took their place when they were defeated. Constantine was slain while fighting them in the parish of Forgan, in Fife. His son,

III. Donald, died about 900, while attempting to reduce highland robber tribes. He is described as Donald VI of Scotland in the "Dictionary of National Biography," but this includes early Kings of Dalriada, who ruled there prior to the union of the Picts and Scots under Kenneth I. Dunbar, in his "Scottish Kings," seems more logical in describing him as Donald II, the first Donald being a brother of Kenneth I. After the death of Constantine I, his brother, Aedh, attempted to reign for about a year, being succeeded by other descendants of Kenneth I. The reign of Donald, lasting from 889 to 900, was a period in which the Danes began to attempt settlements instead of ravaging the coasts. Chronicles and annals which treat of early Scottish history give little regarding the reign of Donald. His son,

IV. Malcolm I, King of Scotland, was slain in 954; he did not begin his reign until 943. During the interval between the death of his father and the beginning of his own reign the kingdom was reigned by Constantine II, son of Aedh and cousin of Donald. Malcolm's reign began with the annexation of Moray, which lay beyond the Spey. About the same time Edmund, Saxon King of England, expelled the Danes from Northumbria and Cumberland, giving the region to Malcolm on condition that he be his fellow worker both on land and sea. It is disputed whether this was an alliance or a relation of vassalage. About 950 Olaf Sitricson made an attempt to restore Danish power in Northumbria, but was defeated by the Saxons. His son,

V. Kenneth II, King of Scotland, died in 995, being killed by Fenella, whose son he had put to death. He began his reign in 971. After the death of his father the succession went to a son of Constantine II, Indulf, who reigned from 954 to 960. It then went to Duff, who was a son of Malcolm I and reigned until 967. The next king was Culen, who was a son of Indulf and reigned from 967 to 971, when Kenneth II succeeded. Kenneth II continued the war with the Britons of Strathclyde, which had been in progress under his predecessors and engaged in raids on Northumbria. It is believed that the "Pictish Chronicle," which, with that of Fordoun, is the oldest source of Scottish history, was composed during his reign. His relation with Eadgar, King of Wessex, was disputed, some English sources claiming that he and other leaders of the Scotch and Welsh rowed Eadgar on the River Dee as a sign of homage. A statement that he came to London and received Lothian on condition of rendering homage is believed to be an invention to conceal the conquest of that region by his son Malcolm II. During the reign of Kenneth II the chief trend was the consolidation of the central districts of the country from the Forth and Clyde to the Mounth. His son,

VI. Malcolm II, King of Scotland, died November 25, 1034. He came to the throne after a reign of Constantine III, son of Culen and descendant of Aedh, son of Kenneth I. Constantine III was the last of his line to reign and was followed by Kenneth III, 997-1005, son of Duff, who was brother of Kenneth II. Malcolm II defeated Kenneth III in Perthshire in 1005. He began his reign by a raid on Northumbria in which he besieged Durham, but was defeated by Uchtred, who was rewarded by receiving two earldoms on the southeast border of Scotland. A portion of this territory was later held by his brother, who was defeated by Malcolm and Eugenius, King of the Strathclyde Britons. This led to the cession of Lothian to Scotland on condition that its local customs and laws should be retained. It was through this region that Anglo-Saxon and Norman civilization reached Scotland. About the same time the region known as Strathclyde became an appanage of the Scottish kingdom under Duncan, grandson of Malcolm. It lay north of the Solway, while the English Kings ruled

south of it. In spite of attempts on both sides to change it, this remained the boundary of the two kingdoms. With his death in 1034 ended the male line founded by Kenneth I Mac-Alpin. Married a daughter of the Duke of Burgundy. Issue, among three children,

VII. *Bethoc*, who married, about 1000, Crinan the Thane, hereditary Lay Abbot of Dunkeld and Seneschal of the Isles. He held lands at Athol and was slain in battle at Dunkeld in 1045. Their son,

VIII. *Duncan I*, King of Scotland, succeeded his grandfather as King in 1034. Prior to that he had been King of the Strathclyde Britons. It is probable that he ruled over the whole territory south of the Forth and Clyde. Between this region and northern Scotland, known as Orkney and ruled by his cousin, was Moray, ruled by its own Celtic Mormaer. The latter was also a cousin, Macbeth, son of Finnlaec. Macbeth, in alliance with his cousin Thorfinn of Orkney, challenged the authority of Duncan. After a desperate struggle Duncan was defeated and slain. As early as the twelfth century a tradition grew up that he was murdered, which forms the basis of Shakespeare's "Macbeth." Married, in 1030, a cousin of Siward, Earl of Northumberland. Issue, among three children,

IX. *Malcolm III*, called Canmore, succeeded to the throne of Scotland by the defeat of Macbeth in 1054. During his reign he carried on almost constant warfare, most of which was successful. He gave support to his brother-in-law Edgar Atheling, in fighting William the Conqueror in Northumbria. In 1072 William invaded Scotland and succeeded in a temporary conquest of the country, returning to England after Malcolm did homage. Later, in 1091, Malcolm raided northern England, in return for which William Rufus invaded Scotland and once more Malcolm did homage. In 1092, when in Gloucester, England, he declined to do homage and returned to Scotland in anger. He invaded Northumberland in 1093, but was ambuscaded near the Castle of Alnwick and slain November 13, 1093. Married, first, Ingibjorg, daughter of Earl Finn Arnason and widow of Thorfinn Sigurdson, Earl of Orkney; issue, three children; married, second, Margaret, daughter of Edward Atheling; issue, among eight children,

X. *Matilda*, who died in 1118; married, as his first wife, *Henry I of England*. (See *Charlemagne XVII*, p. 32.)

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Dukes of Aquitaine

Arms—Gules, a leopard or, armed and langued azure.

Aquitaine was an ancient province of France, whose boundaries differed considerably at various times. First a Roman province, it was later ruled by the Franks and the Merovingian kings. In the seventh century a line of independent dukes came into power, but they were forced to ask the protection of Charles Martel, and then Aquitaine became a kingdom in the Carolingian succession. Charles the Bald and Pepin (Pippin) II disputed its possession, but eventually concluded a treaty in 845, by which they bestowed the districts of Poitou, Saintonge, and Angoumois upon Raynulf I, Count of Poitiers, son of Gerard, Count of Poitiers and Auvergne. Somewhat before this the title of Duke of the Aquitanians had been revived and was now assumed by Raynulf, although it was also claimed by the Counts of Toulouse. The new duchy of Aquitaine thus passed into the hands of the Counts of Poitiers, and it remained in the possession of their descendants, until the marriage of Eleanor of Aquitaine to Henry II of England transferred the province, then comprising Guyenne and Gascony, to the English crown.

I. Bernard I, Count of Poitiers, sometimes called son of Renaud I, Count of Herbauge, Poitiers and Nantes, but considered by modern authorities to be the son of Adeline, also called Adaleme, and nephew of St. William of Gellone, was killed in war with Bretons in 844. He was in some way related to the family of Charlemagne. The first of his line to bear the title, he became Count in 815, after sharing authority with Ricuin, who also was Count. Married Bilichilde, daughter of Roricon I, Count of Anjou and Mons. Issue, among four children,

II. Bernard II, Count of Poitiers and Marquis of Gothia or Septimanie, became Count in 865, succeeding to his father's title following the rule of Raynulf I, Count of Poitiers, who according to some authorities was his brother, but according to others was the son of Gerard, Count of Poitiers and Auvergne. Raynulf I was the first Duke of Aquitaine in the ducal succession of this period. The son of Bernard II,

III. Raynulf II, Duke of Aquitaine and Count of Poitiers, but sometimes wrongly described as the son of Raynulf I, succeeded his father; he was poisoned in 893 by order of King Charles III the Simple. Married Adelaide, sometimes said to be a daughter of Louis II, King of France, but whose parentage is not definitely known. Their son,

IV. Ebles, died in 932 or 935 as Duke of Aquitaine. His inheritance was in the hands of enemies during much of his lifetime. King Charles III, who had ordered the murder of

Ebles' father, bestowed the duchy of Aquitaine on William the Pious, Count of Auvergne, who founded the Abbey of Cluny. From him it passed to his nephew, Count William II, son of Acfred, Count of Carcassone, who died in 926. At length Ebles was returned to power for a few years. His descendants retained the title of Aquitaine and bore the hereditary name of William. Married, first, Aremburge; married, second, Emiliane; married, third, Adèle, daughter of Edward the Elder of England, by whom he had

V. *William III*, Duke of Aquitaine, Count of Poitiers and Count of Auvergne, who abdicated and died in 963. In some records he is called Duke of Guyenne. Married Gerloc or Heloys, also called Adele or Adelaide, daughter of Rollo, Duke of Normandy. Issue, *Adelais* or *Adelaide*, who married Hugh Capet, King of France (see *House of Capet—Line One—IV*, p. 41) and

VI. *William IV*, Duke of Aquitaine and Count of Poitiers, who abdicated in 990. He did not succeed to Auvergne, which passed to Raymond Pons, Count of Toulouse. Married Emma or Emmeline, daughter of Thibaut, Count of Blois. Their son,

VII. *William V*, the Great, Duke of Aquitaine and Count of Poitiers, died in 1030. He was a patron of letters and received from the Italian lords an offer of the imperial crown after the death of the Emperor Henry II in 1024. He strengthened and extended his authority so that the duchy almost reached the limits of the Roman Aquitania *Prima* and *Secunda*; married, first, Almodis, daughter of Giraud, Vicomte of Limoges; married, second, Brisque or Sancier, sister of Sanche-Guillaume, Duke of Gascony; married, third, in 1018, Agnes, daughter of Otto William, Count of Burgundy. A son by his third marriage,

VIII. *Guy Geoffrey* or *William VIII*, Duke of Aquitaine, changed his name to William when he succeeded his brother and two of his half-brothers as Duke, and became William VIII; died in 1086; married, first, a daughter of Aldebert or Audebert II; married, second, Matheode; married, third, Hildegard, daughter of Robert I, Duke of Burgundy. A son by the second marriage,

IX. *William IX*, Duke of Aquitaine, was born October 22, 1061, and died in 1127; he was famous as a troubadour, went on a crusade in 1100, and had violent quarrels with the papacy; married, first, Hermengarde, daughter of Foulques le Rechin, Count of Anjou; married, second, Philippe, also called Mathilde, daughter of William IV, Count of Toulouse; married, third, Hildegard. Issue, by second marriage, among six children,

X. *William X*, Duke of Aquitaine, who was born in 1099, and died April 9, 1137. Continuing his father's quarrel with the papacy, he took the part of the Anti-Pope Anacletus against Innocent II; married, first, Aenor, sister of the Vicomte de Chitelleraut; married, second, Emma, daughter of Adhemar III. Issue, by first wife, among three children,

XI. *Eleanor of Aquitaine*, who was born in 1123; died in 1204; in accordance with her father's dying request she married, first, in 1137, *Louis of France*, later *Louis VII* (see *House of Capet—Line II—IX*, p. 69.) Sole heiress of her father, she brought her husband as a dowry Poitou, Saintonge, Aunis, part of Touraine and Berry, Marche, Angoumois, Perigord, Auvergne, Limousin, Bordelais, Agenois and Gascony; she was divorced from Louis VII, and married, second, in 1152, *Henry Plantagenet*, Count of Anjou, who became King of England as *Henry II*. (See *Charlemagne XIX*, p. 32.)

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Counts of Angoulême

Arms—Azure, two mullets in pale or.

Angoulême is a city of southwestern France, capital of the Department of Charente, formerly the old Province of Angoumois, of which it was also the capital. The countship of Angoulême dated from the ninth century.

I. Wolgrin I, Count of Périgord and Angoulême, died May 3, 886. He was created Count of Angoulême by Charles the Bald of France in 866. Although two other Counts had served before him there, the title does not seem to have then been hereditary. He is mentioned fighting the Normans and built the Chateaux of Marsillac and Mastas. Married Rogerlinde of Toulouse. Their son,

II. Alduin or Aldwin, Count of Angoulême, died May 27, 916. He took the part of Eudes against Charles the Simple. Married, but the name of his wife is not recorded. His son,

III. William Taillefer I, Count of Angoulême, died August 6, 962, according to the "Chronicle of Angoulême." He succeeded his father. He took the surname Taillefer from slaying the Norman King, Storis, by one blow. His son,

IV. Armand Manzer, Count of Angoulême, died in 1001, at which time he was a monk at Saint-Cybar. He did not immediately succeed to his father's possessions. For several years, between 962 and 975, Arnaud, son of Bernard, Count of Périgord, held the county, and he was followed by two brothers. Armand married Hildegarde or Rengarde. Their son,

V. William Taillefer II, Count of Angoulême, died April 6, 1028. He succeeded his father in 987. He was an ally of William the Great, Duke of Aquitaine in besieging Rochemeaux. Married Gerberge, daughter of *Geoffrey I, Count of Anjou*. (See *Counts of Anjou V*, p. 52.) Their son,

VI. Geoffrey Taillefer, Count of Angoulême, succeeded his brother Alduin as Count of Angoulême, in spite of the fact that Alduin left a son William, who became Viscount of Mastas and was called Chaussard. W. C. Borlase, who wrote a history of the Taillefer family, published in "The Genealogist," believes that he may have been the William who took part in the battle of Hastings in 1066. Married Petronille, daughter of Mornard le Riche. Issue, among six children,

VII. Foulques Taillefer, Count of Angoulême, died in or after 1089. He succeeded his father as Count of Angoulême and his mother at Archaic. He is described as a man of extraordinary courage and military skill, defending himself against an invasion of the Poitevins and an attack from the Duke of Aquitaine. He assisted at the coronation of Philip I in 1059. Married Condo, daughter of Ounorman Vagena. Their son,

VIII. William Taillefer III, Count of Angoulême, died late in life April 6, 1118, upon his return from a pilgrimage to Jerusalem. Having succeeded his father as Count of Angoulême, he defended the county of la Marche against Hugh de Lusignan, and also fought William IX of Aquitaine. At first victorious, he finally lost the Barony of Mastas. Married Vitapont, daughter and heir of Amanieu, Seigneur de Benauges and Saint Macaire. Issue, among four children,

IX. Wulgrin II, Count of Angoulême, died November 16, 1140, having succeeded his father as Count of Angoulême. He recovered various possessions which the family had lost and carried on a long struggle for the heritage of his wife. Married, first, Ponce, daughter of Roger and Almodis (la Marche) Montgomery; married, second, Amabil, daughter of a Vicomte de Chatelleraut. Issue, by first wife,

X. William Taillefer IV, Count of Angoulême, died at Messina, Sicily, August 7, 1178. He succeeded his father as Count of Angoulême. In 1147 he took part in the Second Crusade with the Count of Toulouse, which was disastrous to the Christian forces, but he was among the few who escaped alive. Returning home he had to face revolts on the part of his vassals and attacks by his brothers and his brother-in-law, but was triumphant over all his enemies. Afterwards he formed a league under the protection of the King of France against Henry II of England. He was defeated by the latter and his son Richard, and, after having been freed from imprisonment, set out on another crusade, but only got as far as Messina, Sicily, where he died; married, first, Emma, daughter of Adémar III, Vicomte de Limoges; married, second, Marguerite, daughter of Raimond I, Vicomte de Turenne. Issue, among five children, by second wife,

XI. Adémar or Aymar Taillefer, Count of Angoulême, died in 1218. After the death of their brother, Wulgrin III, he and his brother William disputed the inheritance of their niece Matilda; she had the protection of Richard, King of England, and kept part of Angoulême as well as the county of la Marche, after marrying Hugh IX, of Lusignan, who also claimed it. A long struggle with King Richard followed, including events both before and after the latter's Crusade and captivity. It ended in victory for Richard. Married Alice, divorced wife of William, Count de Joigny, and daughter of Peter de Courtenay, son of Louis VI of France. Their daughter,

XII. Isabel Taillefer, was her father's heir. In arranging terms after his defeat by Richard of England, her father agreed to her marrying Hugh X, Seigneur de Lusignan, son of Hugh IX de Lusignan and Matilda of Angoulême. This would have united the claims of both sides to the counties of Angoulême and la Marche. Before the marriage was concluded, however, John, brother of, and successor to, Richard as King of England offered to marry her and did so, as his second wife. (See *Charlemagne XX*, p. 33.) Hugh of Lusignan organized an alliance against John and advanced on the frontiers of Normandy. John confiscated all the lands of some of Hugh's allies who had recourse to Philip Augustus of

France. The war which followed deprived England of the many French possessions of its ruling house. After the death of King John, Isabel married, second, Hugh de Lusignan, to whom she had once been engaged.

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Counts of Provence

Arms—Or, a chevron azure between three batons raguly gules.

The name Provence was applied to a province in the southeastern part of ancient France and dates back to the first entrance of the Romans into Gaul in 125 B. C., when after the Roman Conquest, the territory between the Alps, the sea, and the Rhone, with the Province of Narbonne on the right bank of the river, were formed into the "Provincia Romana." Later, when part of this section was added to the other provinces, the name Provence remained with the territory between the Dauphine, the Rhone, and Languedoc, the Alps and the Mediterranean. It was attacked by the Visigoths at the beginning of the eighth century, later came under Frankish rule, and at the time of the partition of Charlemagne's Empire, in 843, fell to the share of Lothair I, from whom it passed to Emperor Louis II, who was also King of Italy. At his death in 875, Provence passed to Charles the Bald. From Charles the Bald it passed to his brother-in-law, Duke Boso. After the middle of the tenth century, the Countship of Provence passed to William and Roubaud (Rotbold), sons of Boso.

I. Raimond Berenger II, of Barcelona, married, in 1079, Matilda, daughter of Robert Guiscard. Their son,

II. Raimond Berenger III, died in 1131; married, first, Marie; married, second, in 1112, Douce, heiress of Gilbert, Viscount of Gevaudan. Issue, by second wife,

III. Raimond Berenger IV, Count of Barcelona, died August 26, 1162; married, in 1151, Petronilla, Queen of Aragon. Their son,

IV. Alfonso II, of Aragon, claimed the inheritance of Provence; died April 25, 1196; married, first, Mathilda, daughter of Alfonso I; married, second, January 18, 1174, Sanchia, daughter of Alfonso VIII of Castile. Issue, among six children,

V. Alfonso II, Count of Provence; died at Palermo, Sicily, in 1209; married, in 1193, Gersende de Sebran. Their son,

VI. Raimond Berenger IV, Count of Provence; died August 19, 1245; married, in 1220, Beatrix, daughter of Thomas, Count of Savoy. Issue, among four children,

VII. Eleanor, who married, in 1236, *Henry III*, King of England. (See *Charlemagne XXI*, p. 33.)

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House of Castile and Leon

Arms—*Castile*, quarterly, first and fourth gules, a triple-towered or; *Leon*, argent, a lion rampant gules crowned or.

Castile was an ancient kingdom in Spain, occupying the central part of that country. It was bounded on the north by the Bay of Biscay, northeast by Navarre and the Basque provinces, east by Aragon, southeast by Valencia and Murcia, south by Andalusia, west by Estremadura and Leon, and northwest by Asturias. In the early Middle Ages the Moors occupied Spain, destroying the kingdom of the Visigoths. In various parts of the country groups of Christians carried on a war against the Moors for centuries and in so doing formed separate governments for the regions named above. In some cases these governments were countships, but as they developed, their rulers took the title of kings. Castile formed a separate countship, which was subsequently joined to the kingdom of Navarre, and later, in the division of the dominions of Sancho the Great of that country, made a separate kingdom. The genealogical origins of its royal house are, therefore, found in that of Navarre. The beginnings of Navarre, like those of other Spanish kingdoms, are obscure. Ingenious attempts have been made to trace the descent of the first historic King of Navarre from Semon Lupus, Duke of Aquitaine in the sixth century, but they have been subjected to damaging criticism.

I. Sancho Garcia I became King of Navarre in 905. According to "L'art de vérifier les dates," Navarre had been claimed by the Carolingians, who sent Azar, Count of Gascony, to reduce the country. Azar revolted against Pepin, King of Aquitaine, and died in 836. According to the "Annals of Saint Bertin" he was succeeded by his brother, Sancho-Sancion, who was chosen Count of Navarre. Garcia, his son, was the next Count and was followed by Garcia-Ximenez, who was proclaimed King. Garcia-Ximenez died in 880, leaving two sons, Fortun, who after a short reign renounced the throne to retire into a monastery, and Sancho-Garcia, named above, became King in 905. Sancho Garcia's reign was marked every year by an expedition against the Moors. He retired to a monastery in 919, leaving the command of the troops to his son *Garcia* below.

II. Garcia I, King of Navarre, had command of his father's troops in 919, and succeeded to the throne in 921. His reign was comparatively peaceful, as he took no part in the wars of his neighbors. In 938 he sent troops to aid Ramire II of Leon in fighting the Moors. He died in 970 at an advanced age. Issue, among three children,

III. Sancho II, King of Navarre, was called *Abarca*. In 979 he joined Garcia, Count of Castile, in fighting the Moors, and in 990 gained a victory over the infidels, who had invaded

the country as far as Pamplona. He died in 994. Married Urraque, daughter of Sancho Gonzalez, Count of Castile. Their son,

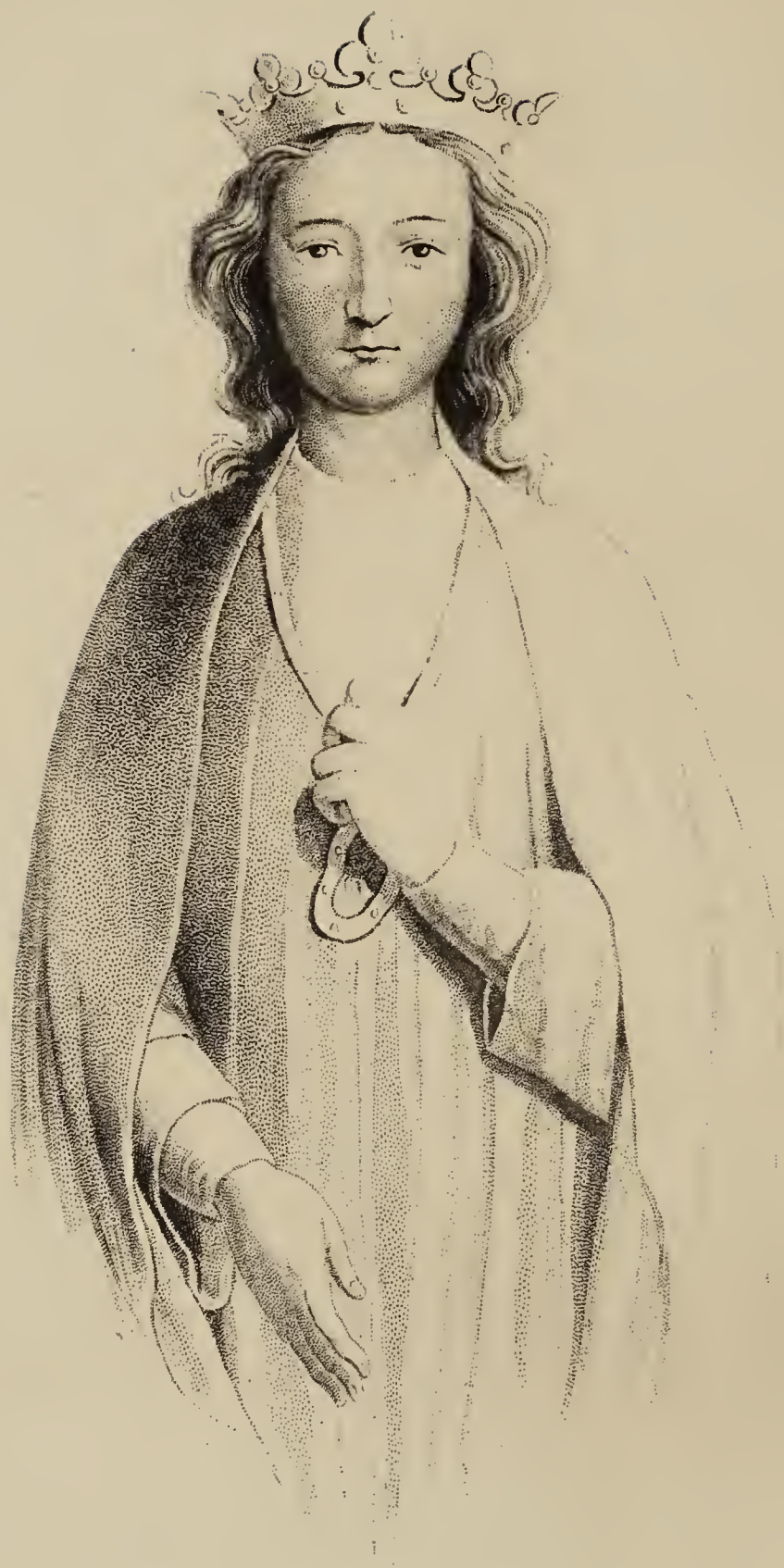
IV. Garcia II, King of Navarre, succeeded his father in 994, and died in 1000. He was surnamed "le Trembleur," because, although brave, he always trembled before taking his arms. In alliance with the King of Leon and the Count of Castile he was victorious over Almanzor, the Moorish general, in 998. Married Ximene. Their son,

V. Sancho III, King of Navarre, was called the Great. He reigned from 1000 to 1035. Through marriage to a daughter of the last Count he added Castile to Navarre. He took the title of King of the Spains, his dominions including, in addition to Navarre and Castile, three countships which later became the Kingdom of Aragon. It was the beginning of attempts, lasting for the next two centuries to obtain unity for the Christians of Spain by setting up an Emperor or King of Kings, to whom the lesser divisions of the country should be subject. Married Munie Elvire, daughter of Sancho Garcia, son of Garcia Sanchez, Count of Castile. Issue, among four children,

VI. Ferdinand I, King of Castile, reigned from 1035 to 1065, and died December 27, 1065, fighting in Leon. He united his kingdom with that of Leon through marriage in 1035. He carried on war with Portugal, capturing Coimbra. He also continued his expeditions against the infidels, forcing Almenon, King of Toledo, to pay tribute in 1048 and the Moorish King of Saragossa to do the same the following year. In 1063, Ben-Abad, ruler of other Mohammedan states, became his vassal. Married Sanchia, sister and heiress of Bermude III, King of Leon and daughter of Alfonso V, King of Leon. Issue, among five children,

VII. Alfonso VI, King of Castile and Leon, who ruled from 1065 to 1109. He was given Leon in the division of his father's domains. Through the death of his elder brother, Sancho II, he also inherited Castile. There is some confusion in assigning numbers to sovereigns of the same Christian name, due to the fact that they sometimes ruled more than one kingdom. He gained his designation of Alfonso VI through his mother, being the daughter of Alfonso V of Leon, but he was actually the first Alfonso of Castile. As the result of his third marriage, a strong French influence came into the country. The monks of Cluny aided in church reform and French knights took part in the war against the Moors. In this war he gained many victories, forced the princes of Andalusia to pay tribute, invaded the valley of Guadalquivir and captured the city of Toledo. The fall of that city was a great loss to the Moors, who now called in Yusif ben Techufin, who had founded an empire in Africa. The latter defeated Alfonso at Zalaca in 1086, but as soon as he returned to Africa the Christians resumed their advance and although garrisons were given up in some places, Alfonso kept his hold on Toledo. He made an unfortunate attempt to unite the Kingdom of Aragon with his other dominions through the marriage of his daughter Urraca with the King of that country. Married, first, in 1068, Agatha, daughter of William the Conqueror; married, second, in 1074, Agnes, daughter of Guy Geoffrey; married, third, in 1080, Constance, of Burgundy; married, fourth, Berthe; married, fifth, in 1096, Zaide of Seville; married, sixth, in 1105, Beatrix of Verona. Issue, by third wife,

VIII. Urraca, who died in 1126; married, first, in 1090, Raymond of Burgundy, who died in 1108; married, second, Alfonso I, King of Aragon. She and her second husband quarreled and the marriage was declared null by the Pope on account of their blood relationship.



Eleanor of Castile

Her husband, however, still claimed to be King of Castile by virtue of it and they came to open war. Some authorities count him as Alfonso VII of Castile and Leon, while others do not count him in the line of Kings of Castile and make her son by her first husband Alfonso VII. After the death of Urraca of Castile, her husband continued his reign over Aragon. A son, by her first marriage,

IX. Alfonso VIII, King of Castile, was crowned at Leon in 1135 before many princes, both Christian and Mohammedan, as "Emperor of Spain and King of the men of two religions." As such he aimed at reducing the Moors to subject communities rather than at expelling them. He captured Cordova and conquered the Moorish portion of the country as far as Almeria, leaving Moslem princes in possession. He died in 1157. Married, first, Berengaria, daughter of Raimond Berenger III of Barcelona; married, second, Richilda of Poland. Issue, by first wife, among four children,

X. Ferdinand II, who inherited Leon in the division of his father's kingdom. He reigned from 1157 to 1188. Married Urraca, daughter of Alfonso I of Portugal. Their son,

XI. Alfonso IX, King of Leon; reigned from 1188 to 1230; married Berengaria of Castile. Their son,

XII. Ferdinand III, became King of Castile through the abdication of his mother in 1217. His father continued his reign over Leon until his death in 1230, when Ferdinand, inheriting Leon, united the two kingdoms. This union of the kingdoms was permanent and led to the delivery of most of Spain from the Moors. Ferdinand continued the crusading work of his grandfather and advanced into Andalusia at the beginning of his reign. He conquered Cordova in 1236 and Seville in 1248. At the same time James, King of Aragon, took Valencia and Murcia. As a result of the victories of these two sovereigns Moorish Spain was now reduced to the line of seaports and the kingdom of Granada, which was a vassal state, paying tribute to Castile. Ferdinand died in 1252. Married, first, Beatrix, daughter of Emperor Philip; married, second, Joanna, daughter of the Count of Aumale and Ponthieu. His daughter, by his second wife,

XIII. Eleanor, died November 28, 1290; married *Edward I*, King of England. (See *Charlemagne XXII*, p. 33.)

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House of Capet

LINE TWO

(For Generations I to V see House of Capet, Line One)

VI. Henry I, King of France, son of Robert II and Constance of Toulouse, was born May 15, 1008, and died August 4, 1060. He was anointed King at Reims in 1027 at the suggestion of his father, in order to assure his succession. This aroused the jealousy of Robert, younger brother of Henry, and led to civil war. Robert was appeased by being given the Dukedom of Burgundy and thus he became the founder of the great Capetian collateral line which was to rival the Kings of France for three centuries. The reign of Henry I, who was at war with William the Conqueror over the latter's land in Normandy, marks the height of feudalism in France. Married, first, Maud, niece of the Emperor Henry III; married, second, Princess Anne of Russia, daughter of Yaroslav or Iaroslaf I, Grand Duke of Kiev. Issue, by second wife, two sons, the elder being

VII. Philip I, King of France, who was born in 1052, and died at Melun in July, 1108. He passed his early years surrounded by lawless and hostile barons. He himself, however, was of a tranquil nature and hated war. Despite this he had to fight a number of wars against William I and William II of England, whose power in France far exceeded his own. Married, first, Bertha of Holland; married, second, Bertrada, daughter of Simon, Baron de Montfort. His son, by his first wife,

VIII. Louis VI, surnamed the Fat, King of France, was born in 1081 and died August 1, 1137. On coming to the throne Louis VI had to fight a war against Bertrada, the second wife of his father, and her partisans, but he quickly dispersed the forces of opposition. The reign of Louis VI is one of the most important in the history of France. When the feeble Philip I died, the power of the kingship had declined. It was the energy and ability of Louis VI that lifted the Capetian line to its old power and importance. He was an enlightened statesman, although ruthless, as well as a good soldier; married, in 1115, Adelaide, daughter of Humbert II, Count of Savoy and Maurienne. Issue, among eight children,

IX. Louis VII, King of France, was born in 1119 and died September 18th or 19, 1180. In the first part of his reign Louis VII was vigorous and jealous of his prerogatives, but in later life his devotion to religion made him utterly inefficient. He came into conflict with Pope Innocent II over the nomination of the Archbishop of Bourges. When the Schism broke out, Louis VII took the part of Pope Alexander III, the enemy of the German Emperor. Louis VII went on the Second Crusade and returned home to find the affairs of the Crown in very bad shape. Married, first, in 1137, *Eleanor of Aquitaine*. (See *Dukes of Aquitaine*

XI, p. 59.) Married, second, after having the first marriage annulled, in 1151, *Constance*, daughter of *Alfonso VIII, King of Castile* (see *House of Castile and Leon IX*, p. 67.) Married, third, in 1161, *Alix of Champagne*. Issue, by first wife, two children. Issue, by second wife, one daughter. Issue, by third wife, a daughter, and

X. *Philip II Augustus*, King of France, who was born in Paris, August 21, 1165, and died at Mantes, July 14, 1223. When Philip II came to the throne, he was still a minor. When he died, forty-three years later, he had made the House of Capet the richest in Europe. In 1213 he undertook to invade England, then ruled by King John, who had recently been excommunicated. In 1214 Philip II faced the most critical period of his reign. His many enemies feared his growing power and they all united against him in war. It was during this crisis that Philip II displayed his martial ability and his foresight as a statesman as well. He favored the towns against his recalcitrant barons, and because of this he has been called the friend of the bourgeoisie. Married, first, *Isabella* or *Elizabeth*, daughter of *Baldwin V* (see *Counts of Hainault X*, p. 74); she was born in April, 1170, died March 15, 1190; she was crowned Queen of St. Denis, May 29, 1180. Married, second, in 1193, *Ingeborg* or *Ingeburga*, daughter of *Vlademar I of Denmark*. Married, third, in 1196, *Agnes*, daughter of *Bertold IV, Duke of Meran*, by whom he had two children. Issue, by first wife, two sons, the younger being

XI. *Louis VIII*, King of France, who was born September 5, 1187, and died November 7, 1226. He was a short, thin pale-faced man, who had a placid temper and led a chaste life. Though he left the reputation of a saint, he was also a warrior and prince. He fought King John of England and Ferrand of Flanders, defeating both in battle. In 1216 he prepared to invade England and within a few months he came close to taking London. His reason for the invasion was that he considered himself the legal heir to the English crown. This claim, however, was only a legal fiction. During his whole reign Louis VIII was absorbed by two objects, to destroy the power of the Plantagenets in England and to conquer the southern part of France. Married, in 1200, *Blanche of Castile*, great-granddaughter of *Alfonso VIII* (see *House of Castile IX*, p. 67.) Issue, among nine children,

XII. *Louis IX*, King of France, called Saint Louis, was born at Poissy, April 25, 1214, and died at Tunis, August 25, 1270. He was brought up by his mother, who was a severe disciplinarian and who became Regent after the death of her husband. In the early part of his reign Louis IX and his mother were confronted with a rebellion of the nobles, but with the aid of Thibaut IV and the Papal Legate, the Bishop of Porto, the rebellion was successfully suppressed. This event marks the beginning of the absolute rule, exercised by Louis IX during his entire reign. At the end of 1244 Louis IX started out on a Crusade to the Holy Land. The quarrel between Emperor Frederick II and the Pope, Innocent IV, delayed the embarkation until August, 1248, and in 1250 Louis IX was defeated and made a captive. He returned home, after buying his freedom, in 1254. The "Age of St. Louis" from 1254 to 1269, was a period of peace and quiet for France and was marked by the almost complete cessation of private wars. The Treaty of Paris, in December, 1259, between Louis IX and Henry III of England, adjusted the dispute between the two Kings over the question of English possessions in France. In 1270 Louis IX started out on his Second Crusade, being aided by his brother, Charles of Anjou. Soon afterwards he was struck down by the plague. Louis IX is said to have been "every inch a King," being taller by a head than any of his knights. He built hospitals, tended the sick himself, and gave charity to more than a hundred beggars every day. He fasted regularly, heard two masses daily, and traveled surrounded by priests. He was canonized in 1297 and stands in history as "the

ideal king." Married, at Sens, in May, 1234, *Margaret*, daughter of *Raimond Berenger IV* (see *Counts of Provence VI*, p. 64.) Issue, among eleven children,

XIII. *Philip III*, surnamed the Bold (le Hardi), King of France, was born April 3, 1245, and died October 5, 1285. A beardless man with square-cut features, he inherited some of his father's virtues, but he lacked character and animation. Philip opened his reign by falling entirely under the influence of Pierre de la Brosse, who had been a valet to Louis IX. The nobility, objecting to the power wielded by Pierre contrived to have him removed from his position and in June, 1278, he was charged with various crimes and hanged. Charles of Anjou replaced Pierre in exerting influence over Philip III. The latter tried to secure the crown of the Holy Roman Empire for Charles of Anjou, the Crown having been left vacant by Richard of Cornwall. This effort, however, never materialized. In 1282 Philip III took up the support of Charles of Anjou in Sicily after the "Sicilian Vespers." A few years later he tried to secure the Crown of Aragon and sent an army to conquer that country, but this effort resulted in complete defeat for the French forces. Married, first, May 28, 1262, *Isabella* of Aragon. Married, second, in 1274, *Marie* of Brabant, by whom he had three children. Issue, by first wife, among four children,

XIV. *Philip IV*, surnamed the Fair, King of France, was born in 1268, and died November 29, 1314. His reign was one of the most momentous in the history of medieval Europe, though historians are not agreed on whether Philip IV was a capable King or a King who had capable ministers and received the credit for their accomplishments. At any rate, during the time that Philip IV held the throne, France was one of the greatest nations of Europe. It was the purpose of this King to make France independent of the Papacy in temporal matters and to increase the prerogatives of kingship to the point of absolute power. In both respects Philip succeeded to a higher degree than any French King before or after him, up to the reign of Louis XIV. Moreover, the period of Philip IV is of peculiar interest because of the definite intrusion of economic problems into the sphere of national politics. Religion also played a large part in this period. One of the greatest events of French history is the struggle between Philip IV and Pope Boniface VIII over the question of taxation of the French clergy. In order to defeat the French King, the pope issued the bull "Unam Sanctum," frequently called one of the most extravagant of all statements of the Papacy claims. Philip IV held his own against the Pontiff. In 1309 the seat of the Papacy was moved from Rome to Avignon, in France. This began the period of the "Babylonian Captivity" in church history, and simultaneously, the complete control of the Papacy by the French King, Philip IV. In 1294 Philip IV attacked Edward I of England and seized Guienne. Edward I won over the Counts of Bar and Flanders. In 1302 the people of Flanders rose up against the French and utterly defeated the army of Philip IV at Courtrai. However, Philip's reign closed with the French position unimpaired in Flanders and the struggle with King Edward I settled to the advantage of France. Married, in 1284, *Jeanne*, who died in 1304, Queen of Navarre, until her marriage, when that country came under the rule of her husband. Issue, among four children,

XV. *Isabella*, who died at Hertford, England, August 23, 1358; married *Edward II*, King of England. (See *Charlemagne XXIII*, p. 33.)

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Counts of Hainault

Arms—Or, a lion rampant sable, armed and langued gules. Helmet crowned.

Crest—A conical hat barry, per pale gules and argent counterchanged, surmounted by cock plumes sable.

Motto—*Haynault au noble comte.*

Hainault or Hainaut was a medieval countship whose territory is now a part of Belgium and France. It was bounded on the north by Brabant and Flanders, on the south by Picardy, on the east by the countship of Namur, and on the west by Flanders and Cambrai. Its name, derived from the river Haine which traverses the country, was not known before the eighth century, and the countship was originally a part of the kingdom of Metz and then of Lotharingia, finally becoming united with the duchy of Lorraine. Its capital was Mons, a city situated partly on a mountain and partly in a plain, and the original possessors of the countship were called Counts of Mons. Some historians name Gisibert, who in the ninth century married Ermengarde, daughter of the Emperor Lothair, as the first Count of Hainault, but it is doubtful that he ever governed the region known by that name.

I. Rainier or Reginar I, surnamed "Long-neck," Duke of Lorraine and first definitely established Count of Hainault, died in 916. His parentage is not known, and he first appears in history in 875, when in alliance with Ratbod, Duke of Frisia, he attempted to dislodge the Norman chief Rollo from the island of Walcheren in Zeeland. The two allies were defeated by Rollo, who entered Hainault the following year and took Rainier prisoner. The count was ransomed by his wife, who exchanged for him twelve Norman leaders who were in her power, and all the gold and silver she possessed.

Rainier I became embroiled with Zwentibold, ruler of Lorraine, and being defeated by him was forced to withdraw into France. He persuaded Charles the Simple to conquer Lorraine, but Charles made peace with Zwentibold, who continued to pursue Rainier and his ally Odacre. In 899 Zwentibold laid siege to the fort of Durfos, on the Meuse, but failing to capture his enemies had them excommunicated by the bishops. At the death of Zwentibold, Rainier I recovered both his lands and titles, and added to them the Duchy of Lorraine, which Charles the Simple granted him in 911. Married, but the name of his wife is not known. Issue, among three children,

II. Rainier or Reginar II, Count of Hainault, is not mentioned as living later than 928, but probably died about 932. During his reign he quarreled almost continuously with his brother Gisibert, Duke of Lorraine. Gisibert was imprisoned by Berenger in 924, but

although Rainier II obtained his release by offering his sons as hostages, Gisbert was no sooner at liberty than he began to ravage the lands of Berenger, of Rainier, and of Isaac, Count of Cambrai. Rainier retaliated, but the brothers presumably became reconciled, since in 925 Gisbert and Count Otto made peace with the King of France. In 928 Rainier and Gisbert were again at odds, but the quarrel was short, due to the intervention of Henry I, King of Germany. Married Alix or Adelaide, said by some authorities to be daughter of Richard I, Duke of Burgundy. Issue, among three children,

III. *Rainier* or *Reginar III*, Count of Hainault, succeeded his father and died after 971. With his brother Rodolfe he took the side of Louis d'Outremer, King of France, against Otto I, King of Germany. Otto sent Herman, Duke of Swabia, against him in 944, and Rainier, unable to resist, implored Otto's mercy and submitted to him at Aix-la-Chapelle. Rainier was forced to subdue Conrad, Duke of Lorraine, in 952, but after peace was restored he himself committed many acts of violence, even daring to seize lands possessed by the Dowager Queen Gerberga, widow of Louis d'Outremer. King Lothair forced Rainier, in 956, to restore the lands he had taken from the Queen. The next year Rainier made war on Duke Bruno, Archbishop of Cologne and brother of King Otto, but was defeated and forced to submit to the prelate. Having refused to give hostages, however, he was deposed by Bruno in 957 or 958, and sent into exile. Rainier married, according to some historians, Alix, daughter of Hugo, Count of Dagsburg and Egisheim, but this is not certain. It is known, however, that he had two legitimate sons, the younger being

IV. *Rainier* or *Reginar IV*, Count of Hainault, and who died in 1013. He succeeded to his father's title after a long struggle to assert his claims. When his father was sent into exile, Duke Bruno made Richer his successor, and after him came Garnier and Renaud, who shared the rule of Hainault without challenge until 973. In that year Otto I died, and Rainier and Lambert, sons of Rainier III, attacked the two counts and slew them in battle. King Otto II made Godfrey and Arnoul their successors, but Rainier and Lambert, established in the Chateau de Boussoit on the Haine, made raiding expeditions throughout the surrounding country. Otto II went to the aid of his protégés, and razed the fortress, but no sooner had he turned back to Germany than Rainier and Lambert reappeared in Hainault with new forces furnished them by Charles, brother of King Lothair of France and Otto of Vermandois. In 976 they were defeated by Godfrey and Arnoul, but managed to maintain themselves in a corner of Hainault. It is not known at what date Rainier and Lambert finally secured Hainault, but it was not until 998 that Rainier captured Mons; Lambert had already been possessor of the countship of Louvain for four years. Rainier, who was the first proprietary Count of Hainault, ruled in peace after establishing himself in Mons. Married, as her first husband, *Hedwige*, daughter of *Hugh Capet* (see *House of Capet—Line One—IV*, p. 41.) Their son,

V. *Rainier* or *Reginar V*, succeeded upon the death of his father, and died in 1036. He took the part of his uncle, Lambert, Count of Louvain, in the quarrel between the latter and Godfrey, Duke of Lothier. They were defeated in the battle of Florences, September 12, 1015, and Rainier later became reconciled with Godfrey through the mediation of the bishops of Verdun and Cambrai. Married Mathilde, daughter of Herman, Vicomte of Verdun. Issue, an only child,

VI. *Richilde*, Countess of Hainault, who succeeded her father in 1036, and died March 15, 1087, at the Abbey of Messines near Ypres. With her first husband she ruled the count-

ship of Valenciennes as well as Hainault, and received Pope Leo IX in her château at Mons in 1049. The following year, as a widow, she took over the government of Hainault, but did not hold it long in peace. Baldwin de Lille, Count of Flanders, made war on her and forced her to marry his son. The younger Baldwin being related to Richilde, however, the marriage was declared illicit and he was excommunicated by the Bishop of Cambrai. Pope Leo IX also declared the marriage dissolved, but apparently changed his mind, as it continued to be recognized. In 1056 the Emperor Henry IV, by a treaty of peace made with Baldwin de Lille, invested the latter's son, Baldwin VI, of Flanders and I of Hainault, with Valenciennes, the islands of Walcheren, and Imperial Flanders. Married, first, Herman, Count of Valenciennes, who died in 1050. Married, second, *Baldwin "the Good,"* also called variously *Baldwin of Mons, Baldwin VI of Flanders,* and *Baldwin I of Hainault,* son of *Baldwin V de Lille* (see *Ancient Counts of Flanders VII*, p. 51). Married, third, according to some authorities, William Osbern, Earl of Hereford, who died February 20, 1071, in the battle of Cassel. Issue, by first marriage, two children. Issue, by second marriage, two children, the younger being

VII. Baldwin II, Count of Hainault, also called "Baldwin of Jerusalem," who met an unknown fate about 1099 in the Holy Land. At the time of his succession, he was a minor, and Robert the Frisian, winner of the battle of Cassel, seized Hainault and Flanders. Baldwin and his mother Richilde appealed to Théodouin, Bishop of Liege, for protection, and the Emperor Henry IV finally forced Robert to restore Hainault to the legitimate heir. Baldwin went to war with Robert the Frisian on a number of occasions, and won a decisive victory in 1076. In 1086 Baldwin II went on a crusade from which he returned safely. In 1096 he embarked on a second pilgrimage. He distinguished himself at the siege of Antioch in 1098, and was sent with Hugh the Great to announce the news to the Emperor Alexius Comnenus and invite him to aid the crusaders in taking Jerusalem. On the road near Nicaea, however, the party fell into the hands of the Turks. Hugh the Great escaped, but Baldwin was captured and never heard of again.

Baldwin II married, in 1084, Ida of Brabant and Louvain. In 1099 she went to Rome to try to obtain news of her husband; the Pope could tell her nothing, tried to console her and sent her back to Hainault where she died in 1139. Issue, among five children,

VIII. Baldwin III, who was recognized as Count of Hainault, after his mother's return from Rome. He died in 1120 and was buried at Sainte-Vaudru de Mons. Robert le Jeune, Count of Flanders, found on returning from a crusade that his father had given to Baldwin III the Château de Douai with its dependencies. Not daring to retrieve it by force, Robert resorted to cunning. He proposed to give Baldwin in marriage a niece of his wife's, and exacted as surety the possession of the Château de Douai. Since this niece was Adelaide of Savoy, later Queen of France, Baldwin was flattered by the prospect of this alliance and agreed to Robert's terms before he had seen the princess. When she was presented to him, however, he found her so ugly that he refused to marry her, and thus forfeited Douai. In 1107 the Emperor Henry V came to Baldwin's aid in an attempt to recapture Douai, but the effort was unsuccessful. Baldwin revived the claims of his family to the countship of Flanders, but was defeated in 1119 by Charles the Good.

Married, as her first husband, Yolande, daughter of Gerard of Wassemberg, Count of Gueldre; she married, second, Godefroy of Bouchain, Chatelain of Valenciennes and Seigneur de Ribemont. Issue, among four children,

IX. Baldwin IV, "the Builder," Count of Hainault, died November 8, 1171, and was buried at Sainte-Vaudru. He acquired his nickname from his zeal in building fortresses. He was a minor when he succeeded and at the second marriage of his mother in 1127, took over the government of Hainault. In the same year Charles, Count of Flanders, died, and Baldwin IV laid claim to the succession as a descendant of Baldwin VI of Flanders. He went to Arras to put his case before Louis the Great; the King was friendly but did not support him. Baldwin, allied with Stephen, Count of Boulogne, Godfrey of Namur and William of Ypres, tried to enforce his claim by arms, and fought with William Clito and Thierry of Alsace, but without success. In 1138 he helped his brother-in-law, Roger de Toéni, who was attacked in Normandy by the Earls of Mellent and Leicester. He made a treaty of peace with Thierry of Alsace after a fruitless struggle with him, but when Thierry left on a crusade in 1147, Baldwin ravaged Flanders. The war resumed on Thierry's return in 1150, and Baldwin was finally defeated and forced to abandon his hopes of securing Flanders. Married Alice, daughter of Godfrey, Count of Namur. Issue, among seven children,

X. Baldwin V, surnamed the Brave, Count of Hainault, who was also known as Baldwin VIII, Count of Flanders, and as Marquis de Namur, was born in 1150, and died at Mons either in December, 1195, or in January, 1196, and was buried at Sainte-Vaudru. At the time of his accession Hainault was infested with brigands, and Baldwin proceeded against them with great severity. He took the part of his uncle Henry, Count of Namur, in 1172, partly because the Count, having no children of his own, had declared Baldwin IV his heir in 1163, and in 1184 Baldwin V demanded confirmation of this succession of the Emperor Frederick I. Baldwin V sided with the Count of Flanders against the King of France. He accompanied the Count to a conference held near Rouen in 1184 to settle the differences, and had the honor of carrying the imperial sword before the Emperor. Later Baldwin broke with the Count of Flanders and allied himself with Philip Augustus. He marched again to the aid of his uncle, the Count of Namur, in 1185, and as a result of his attacks on the Duke of Brabant he secured the enmity of the Emperor Henry VI of the Roman Empire.

The birth of a daughter in 1186 to the Count of Namur changed that noble's disposition of his estates. Baldwin V, in an effort to enforce his own inheritance of Namur, appealed to the Emperor, but in spite of all efforts, the Count of Namur refused to be dissuaded, and Baldwin V taking up arms, seized a part of his uncle's lands. In 1191, after the death of his brother-in-law, Philip, Count of Alsace, Baldwin secured the countship of Flanders, and in a charter dated 1192, the Emperor Henry IV made him Marquis de Namur and a prince of the empire. Henry, Count of Namur, disputed his nephew's right to this latter title, and attacked him, but was defeated at Neuville, in 1194.

Married, in April, 1169, Marguerite, daughter of Thierry, Count of Alsace, and widow of Raoul II, Count of Vermandois; she died November 15, 1194 or 1195, and was buried at St. Donatien of Bruges. Issue, among seven children,

XI. Baldwin VI, Count of Hainault and Flanders and Emperor of Constantinople, was born at Valenciennes in July, 1171, and died in 1206. He succeeded his mother in the countship of Flanders in 1195, and the next year became Count of Hainault upon the death of his father. In league with Richard, King of England, he went to war to recover some of his estates which were withheld by Philip Augustus. Despairing of success in this, he concluded a treaty of peace in 1197. When King John of England made war on Philip Augustus, Bald-

win VI went to the aid of the French King. In July of 1199 or 1200, in a great assembly of his vassals, he published laws regarding homicide and the succession of fiefs.

In 1202 he departed with his brothers Henry and Eustace on a crusade, leaving as regents of his estates William, his uncle; Philip, his brother; and Bouchard d'Avenes. Baldwin went to the aid of Alexius Comnenus in order to put him in possession of the Greek Empire, and was himself crowned Emperor of Constantinople on May 16, 1204. In 1205 he was attacked by the King of the Bulgarians, was imprisoned and died the next year. Married, in 1185, Marie, daughter of Henry le Liberal, Count of Champagne. Issue, two daughters, the younger being

XII. *Marguerite*, Countess of Hainault and Flanders, called "Marguerite of Constantinople" and "the Black," died February 10, 1280, and was buried in the Abbey of Flines, near Douai. She succeeded her sister Jeanne in 1244, three years after the death of her second husband, and because her marriage had been dissolved, a long struggle began in 1246 between John and Baldwin d'Avenes, sons of her first marriage, and William, Guy and John de Dampierre, sons of the second, over the succession to their mother's inheritance. By a charter dated October, 1256, Marguerite assured the countship of Hainault to John d'Avenes, only two months before her death. Married, first, in 1213, Bouchard d'Avenes, Archdeacon of Laon and Canon of St. Pierre de Lille, her tutor, who died in 1243; married, second, in 1218, William de Dampierre, who died in 1241, son of Guy II de Dampierre and Mathilde of Bourbon, by whom she had issue five children. Issue, by first marriage, two sons, the elder being

XIII. *John I d'Avenes*, Count of Hainault, who died December 24, 1256. He and his brother Baldwin were declared illegitimate by Pope Gregory IX, but restored by the Emperor Frederick II. King Louis of France, called upon to arbitrate the rights of the sons of Marguerite, assigned Hainault to John d'Avenes with the obligation of sharing it with his brother Baldwin, and Flanders went to William de Dampierre to be shared with his brothers Guy and John. A little later John d'Avenes encouraged by his alliance with the Counts of Holland, claimed with Baldwin the islands of Zeeland, the land of Alost, the territory of Waes, and other districts under the pretext that since these lands were in the tenure of the empire, the King of France had no authority to dispose of them. John d'Avenes received investiture as Count of Hainault from the Bishop of Liege in 1247 and the quarrel over the legitimacy of the d'Avenes starting anew, the Bishop of Chalons-sur-Marne and the Abbe of Liessies again judged in their favor in 1249, and this was confirmed by the Pope in 1251. The Countess Marguerite persuaded the d'Avenes to give up, by an act of 1248, to their half-brothers, Walcheren, Zeeland, Waes, Alost, and all the territory which the Counts of Flanders held in tenure of the empire. By a final act of King Louis of France, dated September 24, 1256, and by the charter of Marguerite in October of that year, the succession of Hainault was assured to John d'Avenes after the death of his mother. He did not live to enjoy this honor, however. John I d'Avenes married Alix or Adelaide of Holland. Their son,

XIV. *John II d'Avenes*, Count of Holland and Hainault, died August 22, 1304, and was buried at Valenciennes. He succeeded his grandmother in Hainault, and was obliged to contend with rebellions in the countship. He was imprisoned at Paris by Philip the Fair in 1293, but after submitting to certain conditions, was released by the King, and made a treaty with him at Point-Sainte-Maxence in 1297. By this agreement John d'Avenes was to help France against

her enemies, and Philip engaged to defend the Count's position in Hainault. By a special writ Philip also accorded Hainault commercial privileges. John d'Avenes dealt severely with the inhabitants of rebellious towns in his province, but finally made peace with them. He had a special concern for the city of Mons, which he enlarged and fortified. In 1299 he inherited the countship of Holland upon the death of his cousin John, during whose minority he had held the regency of that countship. He had to contest this inheritance with the Emperor Albert and Guy, Count of Flanders, both of whom claimed parts of Hainault, but after a brief struggle John d'Avenes established his claim. Married Philippine, daughter of Henry II, Count of Luxembourg. Issue, among others,

XV. *William I or III*, Count of Holland and Hainault, called "the Good," who died June 7, 1337, at Valenciennes, and was buried there. In 1306 he arranged a truce of four years with Robert, Count of Flanders and in 1307 concluded a treaty of peace with John II, Duke of Brabant. But in 1310 hostilities with Flanders over control of the sea-borne trade with England broke out again, and William was forced to concede to Guy, Count of Flanders, many lands and revenues. A later treaty in 1322 restored most of these possessions to him, however. In 1326 at Valenciennes he arranged with Isabella, Queen of England, a marriage between his daughter and the Crown Prince. He fought for France at Cassel in 1328 and in 1330 reestablished his authority in Frisia, where he was virtually unrecognized, due to the negligence of his predecessors. Married, May 19, 1304, Jeanne of Valois, daughter of Charles of Valois. She died in 1342 at the monastery of Fontavelles, near Valenciennes. Issue, among seven children,

XVI. *Philippa*, who died in 1369; married *Edward III, King of England*. (See *Charlemagne XXIV*, p. 33.) Their son,

XVII. *Sir Lionel Plantagenet*; married, first, September 2, 1342, *Lady Elizabeth de Burgh*. (See *De Burgh VII*, p. 77.)

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De Burgh

I. William de Burgh, Lord of Connaught, brother of Hubert de Burgh, Chief Justiciar of England in the reigns of King John and Henry III, died in 1204. He occupied a very prominent position in Ireland during the first years of the reign of King John and in 1199 received from the King large grants of land and castles. Married Eleanor, whose parentage is not known. Their son,

II. Richard de Burgh, Lord of Connaught, died in 1243, and was buried in the Abbey of Athassel, which he had founded. From 1228 to 1232 he held the high office of Justiciar of Ireland. Married Egidia, daughter of Walter de Lacy. Their son,

III. Walter de Burgh, Lord of Connaught and Earl of Ulster, died in 1271, and was buried in Athassel Abbey; he succeeded to the lordship of Connaught on the death of his brother in 1248; married Avelina or Amelina, daughter of Sir John FitzGeoffrey. Their son,

IV. Richard de Burgh, second Earl of Ulster and fourth Lord of Connaught, was born about 1259, and died in 1326 at the Abbey of Athassel, to which he had retired. He succeeded his father in 1271 and was constantly opposed to the native Irish kings. The patent roll of 1290 shows that in addition to his lands in Ulster, Connaught and Munster, he at one time held the Isle of Man. Married, in 1281, Margaret de Burgh. Their son,

V. John de Burgh, died in 1313; married, in 1308, Elisabeth de Clare. Their son,

VI. William de Burgh, fifth Lord of Connaught and third Earl of Ulster, was born September 13, 1312, and died in 1332 or 1333. At the age of fourteen he succeeded to the title and estates of his grandfather, Richard de Burgh; was knighted in 1328 by Edward III, and in the same year was present at Northampton, when the truce between England and Scotland was confirmed; was appointed lieutenant of Ireland in 1331, but was murdered in his twenty-first year; married Maud, daughter of Henry Plantagenet, Earl of Lancaster. Their daughter,

VII. Lady Elizabeth de Burgh, Duchess of Clarence and Countess of Ulster, died in 1363; she was the sole heiress not only of the De Burgh possessions, in the right of which her husband became Earl of Ulster, but also of the great De Clare holdings, through which her husband became the first Duke of Clarence; married, as his first wife, *Sir Lionel Plantagenet* "of Antwerp," K. G. (See *Counts of Hainault XVII*, p. 76.)

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De Mortimer

Arms—Barry of six or and azure, on a chief of the first two pallets between two base esquierres of the second, over all an inescutcheon argent.

Crest—Out of a ducal coronet, a plume of feathers.

I. Roger de Mortemer, Seigneur de Mortemer-sur-Eaulne in Normandy, was living in 1078 or later, but was dead in 1086 when his son Ralph appears in Domesday Book. He was one of the leaders of the Norman forces at the battle of Mortemer in 1054, but having assisted the escape of one of the French prisoners, Ralph, Count of Montdidier, he was exiled and his lands were confiscated. Later being reconciled to Duke William he regained part of his estates, but Mortemer was given to William de Warenne, his kinsman, and Saint-Victor-en-Caux then became the *caput* of the Norman honor of the family. He is said to have founded the Abbey of Saint-Victor-en-Caux. Married, probably before 1054, Hawise, who with Ralph, her son, gave lands in Mers in the diocese of Amiens to the Abbey of Saint-Victor. Their son,

II. Ralph de Mortimer, of Wigmore, died after 1104. He succeeded his father before 1086, when he appears in Domesday Book as tenant-in-chief in twelve English counties. He attested a ratification by William the Conqueror between 1078 and 1087, and March 30, 1088, witnessed a grant made by his man Ralph FitzAnsere to the Abbey of Jumièges. In 1104 he adhered to Henry I against Duke Robert, and this is the last mention found of him. Married, first, Melisande, also recorded as Milicent, who died before March 30, 1088; married, second, Mabel. His son,

III. Hugh de Mortimer, of Wigmore, appears to have died between 1148 and 1150. He attested a charter by Gerold, Abbot of St. Lucien at Beauvais, in the lifetime of Stephen, Count of Aumale. When King Stephen, about 1140, granted to the Earl of Leicester the town and castle of Hereford and the whole county of that name, the fees of Hugh de Mortimer were, with others, excepted. Married, but the name of his wife is not known. His son,

IV. Hugh de Mortimer, of Wigmore, died between Michaelmas, 1180, and Michaelmas, 1181. When Henry, Duke of Normandy, made promises of great grants to Ranulph, Earl of Chester, in 1153, the fees of Hugh de Mortimer and others in Staffordshire were excepted. On his succession to the throne in 1154, Henry demanded that Hugh de Mortimer give up Bridgnorth Castle, and when this request was refused, the King proceeded first to Cleobury, which he took and destroyed June 17, 1155, and then to Bridgnorth, which was taken, after several days' assault, July 7th. Married Maud (Meschin) de Belmeis, widow of Philip de Belmeis and daughter of William Meschin, of Skipton-in-Craven, and his wife Cecily, daughter of Robert de Romilly; she was living in the reign of Richard I. Their son,

V. *Roger de Mortimer*, of Wigmore, died before August 19, 1214, having resigned his lands to his son Hugh when he was taken ill, and was buried at Wigmore. In 1191, he was forced to surrender his castles and abjure the country for three years. On April 1, 1202, he witnessed a charter of the King at Montfort-sur-Risle, and on the loss of Normandy, in 1204, forfeited his lands there by his adherence to King John. In 1205 he landed at Dieppe, was captured by John de Rouvray, Bailiff of Caux, and had to pay a ransom of one thousand marks. In May, 1213, he was one of the sponsors for King John's good faith in his reconciliation with Archbishop Langton at the command of the Pope. Married, according to some authorities, twice: first, Milicent de Ferrières, daughter of Robert and Margaret (Peverel) de Ferrières. According to the latest authorities, however, he married, only once, Isabel de Ferrières. His son,

VI. *Ralph de Mortimer*, of Wigmore, died August 6, 1246, and was buried at Wigmore. In 1216 he was one of a deputation sent by King John to William de Briwere, after his forced adhesion to the barons during their occupation of London, to arrange for his return to the King's service, and in September, 1217, he witnessed at Lambeth the articles drawn up between Henry III and Louis of France. He was present January 28, 1235-36 at the confirmation of *Magna Charta* at Westminster, and in 1241, was the first of the pledges to the King for his sister-in-law Senana, wife of Griffith ap Llewelyn. Married, in 1230, as her second husband, Gwladus Ddu ("the Dark Eyed"), daughter of Llewelyn ap Iorwerth, Prince of Gwynedd, and widow of Reginald de Braose. Their son,

VII. *Sir Roger de Mortimer*, of Wigmore, is said to have been born at his father's castle of Cwmaron; died, at Kingsland, Herefordshire, shortly before October 30, 1282, aged about fifty, and was buried at Wigmore. He was a minor at his father's death, but had livery of his lands February 26, 1246-47, and at Whitsuntide, 1253, he was knighted by the King at Winchester. In the disputes between the King and the barons in 1258 he first sided with the barons and was one of twelve chosen by them to act with twelve chosen by the King, and one of twenty-four appointed to treat about an aid for the King. In October, 1258, he attested the King's proclamation for the observance of the Provisions of Oxford, and in April, 1259, was sworn in as one of the King's Council. At the battle of Evesham, August 4, 1265, he commanded the rear guard, and was liberally rewarded for this service, receiving, among other grants, the county and honor of Oxford with lands forfeited by Robert de Vere. On November 16, 1276, he was appointed "Captain" of Shropshire, Staffordshire, Herefordshire and the Marches against the Welsh prince. This commission as captain was renewed in March, 1282. Married, in 1247, Maud de Braose, daughter of William and Eva (Mareschall or Marshall) de Braose. She brought him Radnor and great estates in Carmarthen, Wales, as well as considerable property in Ireland out of the inheritance of the Earls of Pembroke. Their son,

VIII. *Sir Edmund de Mortimer*, of Wigmore, Lord Mortimer, was aged "thirty and more in 1282 and forty and more in 1301"; died, July 17, 1304, and was buried at Wigmore. He had livery of his inheritance November 24, 1282, and was summoned for military service in person against the Welsh in 1283, during which campaign Llewelyn was killed at Builth. Married, about 1285, Margaret de Fiennes or de Fermes, daughter of Sir William and Blanche (de Brienne) de Fiennes or de Fermes. Their son,

IX. *Roger de Mortimer*, of Wigmore, Lord Mortimer, and Earl of March, K. B., was born April 25th or May 3, 1287; died November 29, 1330, and was buried in the Church of the

Grey Friars at Shrewsbury. From February 22, 1306-07 to May 15, 1321, and from December 3, 1326 to August 28, 1328, he was summoned to Parliament. He was knighted by the King, along with the Prince of Wales and others at Westminster on Whitsunday, May 22, 1306; on November 23, 1316, he was appointed King's lieutenant in Ireland, and on June 3rd and 4, 1317, defeated Walter de Lacy and his forces. In the dispute between the King and the Despensers on the one hand, and the Earl of Lancaster on the other, he seems to have tried to keep a middle course with the Earl of Pembroke. On March 15, 1318-19, he was appointed Justiciar of Ireland and in the same month became custodian of Roscommon, Randown and Athlone castles. On November 12, 1321, he was ordered to abstain from the meeting of the "Good Peers" which Thomas, Earl of Lancaster, had convened. With his uncle, Roger Mortimer, of Chirk, he resisted the King, but, receiving no help from the Earl of Lancaster, surrendered and was sent to the Tower. When Lancaster was overthrown and the Despensers returned to power, the Mortimers were tried and in July, 1321-22, condemned to death, but the sentence was commuted to perpetual imprisonment. On August 1, 1324, Lord Mortimer escaped from the Tower and fled to France, where he became the chief adviser of Queen Isabella of England, who was in France to arrange a peace about Guyenne. In 1326 the Queen, with Lord Mortimer, John of Hainault and their forces, landed at Ipswich, where they were joined by Henry, Earl of Lancaster, and other opponents of the Despensers. The King fled to Wales, the Despensers were captured and hanged, and on January 7, 1326-27, Parliament deposed Edward II and made his son King. From this time on Lord Mortimer was able, through his influence over the Queen Mother, to exercise almost regal power. In October, 1328, he was created Earl of March. Discontent began to grow among his rivals, and, in 1328-29, a coalition was formed against him in London by the Earl of Lancaster and others. For a time he was able to beat down the opposition, but his arrogance and greed finally roused Edward III, who had long chafed under the restrictions put upon him, and the King himself headed a conspiracy to get rid of the tyrant. The Earl of March was captured at Nottingham Castle, October 18, 1329-30, and was taken to London, impeached and found guilty by Parliament, condemned to death and hanged at the Elms, Tyburn, all his honors being forfeited when he was attainted. Married, before October 6, 1306, Joan de Jenevill, daughter of Sir Piers de Jenevill. Their son,

X. *Edmund de Mortimer*, Lord Mortimer, was born probably in 1305 or 1306, and died shortly before January 21, 1332. From March, 1322, presumably until the end of the reign, he was in the King's custody; Edmund and Roger, sons of the Earl of March, and John, Edmund and Humphrey, sons of the late Earl of Hereford, lived in the household together at Windsor, Henry de London being "master of the two Mortimers." He was knighted at the coronation of Edward III, February 1, 1327-28. After his father's attainder, the magnates in the Parliament of September, 1331, interested themselves on Edmund de Mortimer's behalf, begging the King to show favor to "Monsieur Esmon de Mortymer in respect to certain lands which had belonged to his father, with remainder at his death to his son." The King asked the nobles whether, in view of the fact that his own father had been murdered by the procurement of Sir Edmund's father, they could direct him as to his dealings with the son; they admitted they could not, and the King declared that any settlement he made should be of his own volition. Before October 21, 1331, Edward III restored to Edmund de Mortimer the lands which had formed the subject of the magnates' representation. Married, June 27, 1316, at Earnwood in Kinlet, as her first husband, Elizabeth de Badlesmore. Their son,

XI. *Roger de Mortimer*, Earl of March and Lord Mortimer, K. G., was born at Ludlow, November 11, 1328, and died February 26, 1359-60, being buried in France; subsequently his body was removed to Wigmore. In February, 1345-46, he was ordered to raise two hundred men in Radnor and Wigmore in anticipation of the projected invasion of France, in which he distinguished himself. On landing at La Hogue, July 12, 1346, he was knighted by Edward, Prince of Wales and in recognition of his good service in the campaign of Crecy in August, it was ordered the next month that he should have livery of all his lands in Hereford and in March of Wales, though he was not yet of age. About 1348, he was created a founder *Knight of the Garter*, was summoned to Parliament, November 20, 1348, and later, by writs, directed to *Rogero de Mortuo-Mari*, sometimes with the addition *de Wyggemore*. On December 31, 1349, he helped the Prince of Wales to defeat the plot for the betraying of Calais to the French. In 1354 he obtained a reversal of the sentence against his grandfather, Roger de Mortimer; his title Earl of March and to all his grandfather's estates were restored. In 1355, as Lord of Denbigh, he was to send sixty men for the King's service, and in August of that year was appointed for life to keep the Castle of Dover and the Cinque Ports, receiving £300 annually. On September 20, 1355, he was summoned to Parliament as Earl of March, and about Michaelmas sailed from Sandwich with the King's expedition to invade France. Married Philippa de Montacute. Their son,

XII. *Edmund de Mortimer*, Earl of March and Ulster and Lord Mortimer, called "the Good," was born February 1, 1351-52, at Llangoed in Llyswen, County Brecon; died, in the Dominican Friary at Cork, December 27, 1381, and was buried there, but later his remains were taken to Wigmore. His will, dated May 1, 1380, was proved January 22, 1382. He was in charge of his mother in 1360, custody of two-thirds of his lands being granted to the King's daughter, Isabel. In May, 1368, about the time of his marriage to the daughter of the Duke of Clarence, his castles and other property in Ireland were delivered to him, although still under age, on condition that he found men-at-arms and archers for the safekeeping of Ireland against the Irish. By the death of his father-in-law, in the same year he became, in the right of his wife, Lord of Ulster and Connaught and of Clare in Suffolk, and was styled Earl of Ulster, having livery of his wife's great inheritance, August 24, 1369. On January 8, 1370-71, he was summoned to Parliament as Earl of March, and was a trier of petitions from that year. A record dated February 6, 1373-74 styles him Edmund de Mortimer, Earl of March and Ulster, Marshal of England. In February, 1376-77, he was appointed commissioner of oyer and terminer, and after the accession of Richard II was appointed to the new Council of Regency. On October 22, 1379, he was made King's Lieutenant in Ireland. Married, in 1368, *Philippa of Clarence*. Their daughter,

XIII. *Lady Elizabeth de Mortimer*, was born at Usk, February 12, 1370-71, and baptized and confirmed by William Courtenay, Bishop of Exeter, and died April 20, 1417; married, first, *Sir Henry Percy*, K. G. (See *Percy XIX*, p. 83.)

References:

- Complete Peerage, New Edition, Vol. IX—G. E. Cokayne.
 Antiquities of Shropshire, Vol. IV—R. W. Eyton.
 Dormant and Extinct Baronage of England, Vol. II—T. C. Banks.
 Dictionary of National Biography, Vol. XIII.

Percy

Arms—Or, a lion rampant azure.

I. Mainfred de Perci, a nobleman of Danish extraction, was the first recorded ancestor of the family. His son,

II. Geoffrey de Perci, attended Rollo on his expedition to Normandy, was christened at Artois in 912. His son,

III. William de Perci, Count of Caux, was slain by Hugh Capet, King of France. His son,

IV. Geoffrey de Perci, lived in Normandy. His son,

V. William de Perci, was made Count of Poitiers by Richard II, Duke of Normandy. His son,

VI. Geoffrey de Perci, was Count of Poitiers and Caux. His son,

VII. William de Perci, Count of Caux and Poitiers in France, first Baron de Percy in England, was born about 1030, and died near Jerusalem in 1096, on a crusade led by Robert, Duke of Normandy. In 1067 he came to England with William the Conqueror, who gave him a great fief in Yorkshire and Lincolnshire. Married Emma, daughter of Hugh de Port. Their son,

VIII. Alan de Perci, was born about 1069; died in 1120, and is buried at Whitby. He fought in the army of Henry I in France. Married Emma, daughter of Gilbert de Gaunt. Their son,

IX. William de Perci, third Baron de Percy, died in 1133; married Alice, daughter of Everard, Baron de Ros. Their son,

X. William de Perci, fourth Baron de Percy, was born in 1112, and died in 1168; married, first, Adeliza de Tunbrigg. Their daughter,

XI. Agnes de Perci, was born in 1134, and died in 1205; married, about 1168, Joscelyn de Louvain, who assumed the name of *Percy* and brought to the family the great Petworth estate in Sussex, which he obtained from his sister, Queen Adeliza. Their son,

XII. Sir Henry de Percy, as the name came to be written, died in 1196; married Isabel de Brus. Their son,

XIII. *William de Percy*, sixth Baron de Percy, was born between 1183 and 1193; died in 1245; married, first, Eleana de Baliol. Their son,

XIV. *Henry de Percy*, seventh Baron de Percy, was born in 1228; died in 1272; married Eleanor Warren. Their son,

XV. *Sir Henry de Percy*, eighth Baron and first Lord Percy, Earl of Carrick, died in 1315; he was knighted in 1297; married Eleanor FitzAlan. Their son,

XVI. *Sir Henry de Percy*, ninth Baron and second Lord Percy, K. B., was born about 1299; died February 26, 1352-53; married Idonea de Clifford. Their son,

XVII. *Sir Henry Percy*, tenth Baron and third Lord Percy, was born in 1320 or 1322; died in 1368; from 1352 to 1368 he was summoned to Parliament; married, first, Mary Plantagenet. Their son,

XVIII. *Sir Henry Percy*,* eleventh Baron and fourth Lord Percy, Earl of Northumberland, K. G., was born November 10, 1341-42; died February 10th or March 2, 1407-08, at the battle of Braham Moor; was created a *Knight of the Garter* after January, 1365-66, and July 16, 1377, at the coronation of Richard II, he was made Earl of Northumberland; married, first, in 1365, as her second husband, his cousin Margaret, who died in 1372, daughter of *Ralph* and *Alice (Audley) de Neville*. (See *De Neville XII*, p. 85.) Their son,

XIX. *Sir Henry Percy*, Lord Percy, K. G., called "Hotspur," was born March 20, 1364, and was slain at the battle of Shrewsbury, July 21, 1403; he was created a *Knight of the Garter* in 1387; married *Lady Elizabeth de Mortimer*. (See *De Mortimer XIII*, p. 81.)

* Arms of Sir Henry Percy, Earl of Northumberland: Quarterly, first and fourth, or, a lion rampant azure, second and third, gules, three lucies or pikes haurient argent.

References:

- Complete Peerage, New Edition, Vol. IX—G. E. Cokayne.
- The Knights of England, Vol. I—W. A. Shaw.
- History of the House of Percy, Vol. I—G. Brennan.
- Dictionary of National Biography, Vol. XV.
- Encyclopedia Britannica, 11th Edition.

De Neville

Arms—Gules, a saltire argent.

I. Waltheof, first recorded ancestor of the family, was Saxon Earl of Northumberland in the reign of King Ethelred, and succeeded to the title about 969. His son,

II. Uchtred, Saxon Earl of Northumberland, succeeded his father about 1000 and died about 1016. He headed the armies of Northumberland and Yorkshire against the Scots, whom he defeated. For this service King Ethelred II made him Earl of those counties, and gave him his daughter Elgiva in marriage. Their son,

III. Cospatric, continued the descent of the family which later was named *Neville*. His son,

IV. Uchtred, lived at Raby, County Durham, in the reigns of Edward the Confessor and William the Conqueror. His son,

V. Dolphin, succeeded his father at Raby. In 1131, Algar, Prior of Durham granted to him by charter the territory of Staindropshire, in County Durham, the head of which honor was Raby Castle, which for four centuries remained the chief seat of the family; married Adilicia, niece of Ranulph, Bishop of Durham. Their son,

VI. Maldred or *Meldred* succeeded his father, and his son,

VII. Robert, surnamed FitzMaldred, succeeded his father. Married, first, Isabel, daughter of Geoffrey de Neville, who died in 1192-93, and the family adopted the Norman name *De Neville*. Married, second, Emma, whose parentage is not known. His son,

VIII. Geoffrey de Neville, succeeded his father and assumed the name *De Neville*; married Margaret, daughter of John de Longvillers. Their son,

IX. Robert de Neville, died in 1282; succeeded to his father's lands in 1254, and held high position in Northumbria. In 1263, he was made sheriff of Yorkshire and sided with Henry III in the Barons' War. Married Ida, daughter or widow of Roger Bertram, Baron Mitford. Their son,

X. Robert de Neville, died in 1270-71, before his father; by his marriage to the heir-ess of Middleham he extended the great possessions of the family into Yorkshire; married Mary, daughter of Ralph FitzRanulph, Lord of Middleham. Their son,

XI. *Ralph de Neville*, first Baron Neville de Raby, was born in 1262, and died in 1331. He succeeded his grandfather at the age of twenty, and held Raby and eight adjoining lordships for the Prior of Durham. In 1294 he was summoned to Parliament as a Baron; married, first, Euphemia de Claving. Their son,

XII. *Ralph de Neville*, second Baron Neville de Raby, was born in 1291, died August 5, 1367, and was buried in the cathedral of Durham. During the period when he was head of his family, he did much to advance its fortunes and make the name of Neville a power on the Scottish March. Married Alice, daughter of Sir Hugh, Lord Audley. Their son,

XIII. *Sir John de Neville*, third Baron Neville of Raby, K. G., was born in 1341; died, at Newcastle, October 17, 1388, and was buried at Durham; he was summoned to Parliament in 1368, and was created a *Knight of the Garter* in 1369; married, first, about 1364, *Maud Percy*, daughter of *Sir Henry* and *Idonea (de Clifford) de Percy*. (See *Percy XVI*, p. 83.) Their son,

XIV. *Sir Ralph de Neville*, fourth Baron Neville de Raby, first Earl of Westmoreland, K. G., was born in 1364, and died in 1425, and was buried at Staindrop, where an alabaster tomb was erected to his memory. Succeeding to his father's barony in 1388, he was summoned to Parliament in 1389 as Baron Neville of Raby. In 1397 he received possession of the strong castle of Wark on Tweed, and in the same year was made Earl of Westmoreland as a reward for his support of the court party against the lords appellant. He was created a *Knight of the Garter* after August 1, 1402. Married, first, Margaret Stafford, daughter of Hugh, Earl of Stafford; married, second, *Joan (de Beaufort) de Ferrers*, daughter of "*John of Gaunt*,"* Duke of Lancaster and Duke of Aquitaine, son of *Edward III* and *Philippa of Holland and Hainault* (see *Charlemagne XXIV*, p. 33). Issue, by second wife,

XV. *Lady Eleanor de Neville*, married, as her second husband, *Sir Henry Percy*, Earl of Northumberland. (See *Sveide the Viking XXIII*, p. 47.)

* *Arms*—Quarterly, first and fourth, France (ancient), azure, semée-de-lis or; second and third, England, gules, three lions passant guardant or; a label of three points ermine, each point charged with three ermine spots.

References:

Histories of Noble British Families, Part II, Table I—H. Drummond.
Dictionary of National Biography, Vol. XIV.
Encyclopedia Britannica, 11th Edition, Vol. XIX.

Poynings

Arms—Barry of six or and vert, a bend gules.

I. Adam de Poynings, who lived in the time of King Henry II, was the first known ancestor of this noble family; resided at Poynings in Sussex and was a benefactor to the Monks of Lewes; married Beatrix. Their son,

II. Adam de Poynings, was living in 1194, and was a benefactor to St. Pancras. His son,

III. Michael de Poynings, was living in 1215; married Margaret, widow of Sir John de Kailli. Their son,

IV. Thomas de Poynings, held seven knights' fees in Poynings in 1242; married Maud and had issue,

V. Sir Lucas de Poynings, who died in 1294; was Lord of Crawley and had free warren in Wrentham, County Suffolk, in 1272; married Isabel, daughter of Robert d'Aguillon. Their son,

VI. Sir Michael de Poynings, Lord Poynings, died in 1316; was summoned to Parliament in June, 1294, thus becoming the first Baron Poynings; married Margaret and had issue,

VII. Thomas de Poynings, Lord Poynings, who was slain in October, 1339; succeeded his father in 1316 and was summoned to Parliament April 23, 1337; took part in the fight with the French at Sluys in 1339, and there lost his life; married Agnes, daughter of Sir Richard de Rokesley. Their son,

VIII. Sir Michael de Poynings, Lord Poynings, was born in 1317; died March 15, 1369, and was buried at Poynings; was summoned to Parliament from February, 1341, to February, 1367; married Joan, widow of Sir John de Molyns. Their son,

IX. Sir Richard de Poynings, Lord Poynings, was born in 1359, and died in the latter half of 1387, at Villalpando in Spain; was summoned to Parliament from January 7, 1382, to September 3, 1385, and took part in the expedition to restore the deposed King of Castile; married, in 1375, Isabell, daughter of Sir Robert de Grey. Their son,

X. Sir Robert de Poynings, Lord Poynings, was born November 30, 1380, and died at Orleans, October 2, 1446; was summoned to Parliament from August 25, 1404, to January 13, 1445; married, first, Elizabeth, daughter of Reginald, Lord Grey of Ruthin. Their son,

XI. *Sir Richard de Poynings*, died in 1430; was a member of Parliament for Sussex in 1423; married, second, Eleanor, daughter of Sir John Berkeley, of Beverstone. Their daughter,

XII. *Eleanor Poynings*, was born in 1421; died February 10, 1482; married *Sir Henry Percy*. (See *Sveide the Viking XXIV*, p. 47.)

References:

Dormant and Extinct Baronage of England, Vol. II—T. C. Banks.
Sussex Archæological Collections, Vol. XV.
Baronage of England, Vol. II—W. Dugdale.

Herbert, Earls of Pembroke

Arms—Per pale azure and gules, three lions rampant, argent, a border, componée, or, and of the second bezantée.

I. The house of *Herbert* deduces descent from *Peter FitzReginald*, brother of *John FitzReginald*, summoned to Parliament as a baron, 1294-1307. *Peter FitzReginald* was born in 1275; had a grant from his mother *Joan*, daughter and co-heir of *William de Vivonia* (de *Fortibus*) of the manor of *Chewyton*, or *Chuton*, County *Somerset*, of which he died seized in 1323; married *Alice*, daughter and heir of *Blethin Broadspear*, Lord of *Llanllowell*, near *Uske*, in *Monmouthshire*, and had issue,

II. *Herbert FitzPeter*, who married *Margaret*, daughter of *Sir John Walsh*, Knight, and had issue,

III. *Adam FitzHerbert*, Lord, by inheritance from his grandmother, of *Llanllowell*, and of *Bettesley* or *Beachley*; married *Christian*, daughter and heir of *Gwarin Ddu*, the "Black Lord" of *Llandilo*, and had issue,

IV. *Jenkin Herbert ap Adam*, Lord of *Gwarinddu*, married *Gwenllian*, daughter of *Sir Aaron ap Bleddyn*, Knight, and had issue,

V. *Gwyllyn ap Jenkin alias Herbert*, Lord of *Gwarinddu*, living at *Perthir*, near *Monmouth*, from 20th to 50th of *Edward III*; married *Gwenllian*, daughter of *Howel Ichon*, and had issue,

VI. *Sir Thomas ap Gwyllyn*, Knight; married *Maud*, daughter and co-heir of *Sir John Morley*, Knight, of *Raglan Castle*, and acquired thereby *Llansaintffraid*; buried July 8, 1438; issue,

VII. *Sir William ap Thomas, alias Herbert*, Knight, who resided at *Raglan Castle*, in the reign of *Henry V*, and was knighted in the French wars of that monarch; married, first, *Gwladys*, widow of *Sir Roger Vaughan*, Knight, who fell at *Agincourt*, by the side of *Henry V*, and daughter of *Sir David Gam*, knighted by *Henry V* at *Agincourt*. Issue,

VIII. *Sir William de Herbert*, Knight, was Lord of *Raglan*, County *Monmouth*; King *Edward IV* constituted him chief justice and chamberlain of *South Wales*; was summoned to Parliament, as *Baron Herbert*, of *Herbert*, July 26, 1461; created *Earl of Pembroke*, September 8, 1468, and in 1469 was elected a *Knight of the Garter*. Married, first, *Anne*, daughter of *Sir Walter Devereux*. Their daughter,

IX. Lady Maud de Herbert, married Sir Henry Percy. (See Sveide the Viking XXV, p. 48.)

References:

Dormant and Extinct Peerages—Burke.
Peerage and Baronetage—Burke.

De Clifford

Arms—Chequy, or and azure, a fess gules.

I. Richard, called "FitzPontz," first established ancestor of the family, died about 1135; obtained from King Henry I the cantred of Bychan and the castle of Llandovery in Wales, and was a generous benefactor to the priory of Malvern in Worcestershire. Married Matilda, whose parentage is not known. Issue, among three children,

II. Walter de Clifford, who died in 1216; was the first of his line to assume the surname *de Clifford*; in 1157 he was governor of Llandovery Castle, and fought against Rhys ap Griffith, Prince of South Wales; he was a benefactor to the monks of St. Peter at Gloucester. Married Margaret, daughter of Ralph de Toney. Issue, among six children,

III. Walter de Clifford, who died in 1223; in 1200, 1207, 1208 and 1216 he was sheriff of Herefordshire, and gave to the Gilbertine monks at Brodholme in Nottinghamshire the church of St. Helen and the site for a mill. Married Agnes, daughter of Roger de Cundi of Covenby. Issue, among four children,

IV. Roger de Clifford, who died about 1232, and was buried at Dore Abbey in Herefordshire; accompanied King Henry III on his expedition to Brittany. Married Sybil, daughter of Robert de Ewyas. Their elder son,

V. Sir Roger de Clifford, died in 1285, and was buried at Dore Abbey; in 1268 he was governor of Marlborough and Ludgershall castles, and in 1277 of Erdeslegh Castle; in 1280 he was Justiciar of all Wales; joined the insurgent barons led by De Montfort and was taken prisoner, but afterwards fought at Lewes and Evesham on the King's side; in 1269-70 he was a crusader in the expedition of Prince Edward; during the outbreak of the Welsh insurrection he was taken prisoner at Hawarden Castle by David, brother of Llewellyn. Married a Countess of Lauretania, whose name is not known. Their son,

VI. Roger de Clifford, died November 6, 1282, being drowned while crossing the Menai Straits during an attack of the Welsh; repaired and partially rebuilt Brougham Castle in Westmoreland, which he held in the right of his wife. Married, in 1269, Isabel, daughter of Robert de Vipount, Lord of Westmoreland. Issue, among three children,

VII. Robert de Clifford, first Baron Clifford, who was born about Easter, 1274, died June 24, 1314, at the battle of Bannockburn, and was buried at Shap Abbey in Westmoreland; inherited the estates of his grandfather and obtained part of the extensive lands of

the De Vipounts, thus becoming one of the most powerful barons of his age; was a prominent soldier during the reigns of Edward I and Edward II, and served in the Scottish wars; from 1297 to 1308 he was Justice in Eyre North of Trent, and in July, 1298, was governor of Nottingham Castle; in 1299 he was Captain General of the Marches of Scotland; was summoned to Parliament as Baron Clifford from December 29, 1299 to November 26, 1313, and was one of the barons whose seals were affixed to the celebrated letter of 1301 to the Pope; Edward I gave him the manor of Skelton in Cumberland, and Skipton Castle, and by Edward II he was made for a few months in 1307 Marshal of England; in 1307 and 1308 he was Justice South of Trent, and joined the movement against the favorite of Edward II, Piers de Gaveston. Married, November 13, 1295, Maud de Clare. Their younger son,

VIII. *Robert de Clifford*, was born November 5, 1305, and died May 20, 1344; was summoned to Parliament from December 10, 1327 to April 20, 1344, and served in the Scottish wars; repaired the castle at Skipton, which had suffered as a result of these wars. Married, in June, 1328, at Berkeley Castle, Isabel de Berkeley. Issue, among five children,

IX. *Roger de Clifford*, fifth Lord Clifford, who was born July 10, 1333, and died July 13, 1389; from 1357 to 1388 he was summoned to Parliament; in 1360 he was sheriff of Westmoreland and in 1377 sheriff of Cumberland; took an active part in the wars in both France and Scotland. Married Maud, daughter of Thomas de Beauchamp, Earl of Warwick. Issue, among four children,

X. *Thomas de Clifford*, sixth Lord Clifford, who was born in 1363 and died August 18, 1391; from 1389 to 1391 he was summoned to Parliament; also held the offices of sheriff of Westmoreland and governor of Carlisle Castle, and was Knight of the King's Chamber. Married Elizabeth, daughter of Thomas and Beatrice (de Stafford-Fitz Thomas) de Ros. Their son,

XI. *John de Clifford*, K. G., seventh Lord Clifford, was born about 1389 and died March 13, 1421/22; summoned to Parliament from 1411 to 1421; in 1413 he was created *Knight of the Garter*; took part in a great tournament at Carlisle Castle between six English and six Scottish Knights. Married *Elizabeth*, daughter of *Sir Henry Percy*, known as "Hotspur" and *Lady Elizabeth (de Mortimer) Percy*. (See *Percy XIX*, p. 83.) Issue, among three children,

XII. *Thomas de Clifford*, eighth Lord Clifford, was born March 25, 1414, and died May 22, 1455; was summoned to Parliament from 1436 to 1452; a member of an embassy sent by King James to Scotland; in the War of the Roses he was on the Lancastrian side and was slain in the battle of St. Albans. Married, in 1434, Joan, daughter of Thomas, Lord Dacre. Issue, among nine children,

XIII. *John de Clifford*, ninth Lord Clifford, who was born April 8, 1435; died March 28, 1461; in 1460 he was summoned to Parliament; was governor of Penrith Castle and commissary general of the Scottish marches; like his father he was a Lancastrian and was knighted at the battle of Wakefield; met his death through a chance arrow the night before the battle of Towton, and was later attainted whereby his estates were confiscated and the peerage forfeited. Married Margaret, daughter of Henry and Eleanor (FitzHugh) de Bromflete. Issue, among three children,

XIV. *Henry de Clifford*, K. B., tenth Lord Clifford, who was born about 1454; died April 23, 1523; was known as the "Shepherd Lord" on account of being concealed by his mother and brought up as a shepherd; with the accession of Henry VII his attainder was set aside and his estates restored; from 1485 to 1514 he was summoned to Parliament and at the coronation of Henry VIII he was created *Knight of the Bath*; in 1513 fought in the battle of Flodden. Married, first, Anne, daughter of Sir John and Alice (Bradshaigh) St. John; married, second, Florence Pudsey. Issue, by first wife,

XV. *Sir Henry de Clifford*, K. G. and K. B., who was born in 1493; eleventh Lord Clifford; died April 22, 1542; created *Knight of the Bath* at the coronation of Henry VIII in 1509, and *Knight of the Garter* in 1532; on account of subscribing the letter to the Pope petitioning for the King's divorce from Catherine of Aragon he was rewarded by large grants in Yorkshire; held many public offices including sheriff of York in 1522, Westmoreland in 1523, warden of the West Marches and captain of Carlisle, 1525-28, constable and steward of Knaresborough and Penrith; created Earl of Cumberland, June 18, 1525; from 1525 until his death he was summoned to Parliament. Married, first, Margaret Talbot; married, second, *Lady Margaret Percy*. (See *Charlemagne XXXII*, p. 33.) Among his six children was

XVI. *Lady Catherine de Clifford*, who died in 1598; she is said to have been a celebrated beauty; married, first, about 1530, *John Le Scrope*. (See *Charlemagne XXXIII*, p. 33.)

References:

- Collectanea Cliffordiana, Part 3.
- Baronagium Genealogicum, Vol. IV—W. Segar and J. Edmondson.
- Baronage of England, Vol. I—Dugdale.
- Collins' Peerage of England, Vol. VII—E. Bryydgess, Editor.
- Dictionary of National Biography, Vol. IV—L. Stephen and S. Lee, Editors.
- The Yorkshire Archæological Journal, Vol. XVIII.
- Complete Peerage, Vol. III—C. E. Cokayne.
- Encyclopedia Britannica, 11th Edition, Vol. VI.

Le Scrope

Arms—Azure, a bend or.

(Confirmed by royal judgment at the High Court of Chivalry, 1390.)

The house of *Scrope* which dates to the reign of Edward the Confessor is probably of Norman origin. Between the reigns of Edward II and Charles I, a period of about three hundred years, it produced two earls, twenty barons, a chancellor, four treasurers, an archbishop, two bishops and two chief justices of England as well as five *knights of the Garter*.

Richard "Scrupe," as the name was spelled, is mentioned in the Domesday Book as living in the time of Edward the Confessor and as holding manors in Worcestershire, Herefordshire, and Shropshire. He is supposed to have built Richard's castle near Ludlow. Osborne Fitz Richard, son of Richard "Scrupe," is also named in Domesday Book as possessing the lands of his father.

I. *Simon Le Scrope* is sometimes said to have accompanied William the Conqueror to England, in 1066, but it is probable that all that was meant was that the Scropes were of Norman origin. It is known that his descendants owned land in Gloucestershire, which is near the counties named above, and he is believed to have been related to Richard "Scrupe" of Domesday Book. His son,

II. *Walter Le Scrope*, lived in the reign of Henry I; witnessed a charter by which Walter de Gant gave land to the Priory of Bridlington in Yorkshire. His son,

III. *Hugh Le Scrope*, was living in 1149, when Gilbert de Gant, Earl of Lincoln, gave fees which he (Hugh) owed to him, to the Priory of Bridlington. His son,

IV. *Robert Le Scrope*, confirmed grants to the Priory and in 1165-66 certified that he held three knights' fees in Gloucestershire. His younger son,

V. *Simon Le Scrope*, was heir to the daughters of his brother Philip; in 1225 he granted his son Henry property in Wensley, Yorkshire; married Ingoliana. Their son,

VI. *Henry Le Scrope*, was buried at Wensley, Yorkshire; gave land in Flotmanby in the same county to the Priory of Bridlington and held three knights' fees which had belonged to Robert Le Scrope, his grandfather, including Wichinton in Gloucestershire and land in Berkshire and Oxfordshire; married Juliana, daughter of Roger Brune of Thornton. Their son,

VII. *William Le Scrope*, lived in 1255; according to Dugdale he was the father of *Henry Le Scrope* (*Generation IX* below), but a comparison of dates renders it almost certain that a generation is omitted and that *Sir William* is the father of *Sir Henry*. William's elder son,

VIII. *Sir William Le Scrope*, in 1296 obtained free warren of land in East Bolton, Little Bolton, Fencotes, and Yarnewick in Yorkshire; the branch of his descendants with which this sketch is later concerned were known as the *Le Scropes of Bolton*; married Constance, probably the daughter of Thomas de Newson. Issue, among four children,

IX. *Sir Henry Le Scrope*, first mentioned in 1299; died September 7, 1336. He studied law and in 1308 was made judge of the Court of King's Bench, and in 1310 was Justice of Assize for the northern counties; from 1317 to 1324 Chief Justice of the King's Bench; a member of Parliament in 1311 and 1323-25; in 1324 with his brother Geoffrey he was a member of the commission to treat for peace with Scotland; in 1330 he became Chief Baron of the Exchequer. Married Margaret, who is described in some pedigrees as the daughter of Lord Ros, but from effigies in the Church at Wensley seems to have been a daughter of Lord FitzWalter. Issue, among three children,

X. *Sir Richard Le Scrope*, Lord Scrope of Bolton, was born about 1326 and died May 30, 1403; he was a distinguished soldier taking part in the battles of Crecy, 1346, Neville's Cross, 1346, where he was knighted, siege of Calais, 1347, Espagnols-sur-mer, 1350, Berwick, 1356, Najara, 1367, and the capture of Edinburgh in 1384; also held many offices including 1379; engaged in a celebrated controversy with Sir Robert Grosvenor, each insisting on the right to bear as arms, "Azure, a bend or"; after four years it was decided by the Court of Chivalry that he alone should have the right to bear them; two hundred deponents testified in his favor, including many famous characters such as John of Gaunt, and Geoffrey Chaucer; the proceedings have been edited and provide an interesting picture of the times; in 1370-71 he was summoned to Parliament as Lord Scrope of Bolton. Married, first, Blanche, daughter of Sir William de la Pole; married, second, Mary, claimed by some to have been the daughter of Sir John Montfort, but by others, a Spencer. Issue, among others, by first wife,

XI. *Sir Roger Le Scrope*, Lord Scrope of Bolton, who was born in 1373, and died December 3, 1403; summoned to Parliament from October 2, 1403, to November 23d of the same year, but his career was cut short by his early death. Married Margaret, daughter of Robert, Lord Tibetot. Issue, among three children,

XII. *Sir Richard Le Scrope*, Lord Scrope of Bolton, born May 31, 1393, and died August 29, 1420; was never summoned to Parliament; served in the French War and was at Agincourt in 1415, and the siege of Rouen in 1419. Married, about 1416, Margaret, daughter of Ralph de Neville, Earl of Westmoreland. Their elder son,

XIII. *Sir Henry Le Scrope*, was born June 4, 1418, and died January 14, 1458/59. He was summoned to Parliament from December 3, 1441 to May 26, 1455; married Elizabeth, daughter of John Le Scrope, Lord Scrope of Masham. Issue, among seven children,

XIV. *Sir John Le Scrope*, K. G., who was born July 22, 1435, and died August 17, 1498. He was summoned to Parliament from July 30, 1460 to January 16, 1497; took part

in the wars in both France and Scotland and espoused the Yorkist cause; attended the coronation of Richard III, who made him Governor of the Fleet; in 1461 he was created a *Knight of the Garter*. Married, first, Joane, daughter of William FitzHugh; married, second, Elizabeth St. John; married, third, Anne Harling. Issue, by first wife,

XV. *Sir Henry Le Scrope*, Lord Scrope of Bolton, who was born about 1468, and died in 1506; married, about 1480, Elizabeth, daughter of Henry Percy, Lord of Northumberland. Issue, among eight children,

XVI. *Sir Henry Le Scrope*, K. B., Lord Scrope of Bolton, was born about 1480, and died in 1533; from November 23, 1514 to August 9, 1529, he was summoned to Parliament and was created a *Knight of the Bath* at the coronation of Henry VIII. Married, first, Alice, daughter of Thomas Le Scrope, of Masham; married, second, Margaret, daughter of Thomas, Lord Dacre. Issue, by second wife,

XVII. *John Le Scrope*, Lord Scrope of Bolton, who died June 22, 1559; was summoned to Parliament from January 5, 1533 to January 5, 1553; his lordship had livery of his lands in the 25th of Henry VIII, but in three years afterwards was involved in the conspiracy occasioned by the dissolution of the monasteries, called the Pilgrimage of Grace. Married *Lady Catherine de Clifford*. (See *De Clifford XVI*, p. 92.) Issue, among ten children,

XVIII. *Honorable Margaret Le Scrope*, who married *Sir John Constable*. (See *Constable XVII*, p. 97.)

References:

- History of the Manor and Ancient Barony of Castle Combe—G. P. Scrope.
Complete Peerage, Vol. VII—G. E. Cokayne.
Visitation of Yorkshire in Genealogist, New Series, Vol. XV—Dugdale.

Constable

Arms—Or, a fess compony, argent and azure, in chief a lion passant, gules.

The Constable family derive their surname from the office of constable, which had existed in France, especially in Brittany prior to the Norman conquest of England. For many generations they held the manor of Burton Constable in Holderness, which forms part of the East Riding of Yorkshire.

I. Constable, the first of the name appears in the Roll of Battle Abbey. Issue, among three children,

II. Ulbert Constable, also named in the Roll of Battle Abbey; with his brothers, were witnesses to a charter of William, Earl of Albemarle. Married Erenburch de Burton, widow of Gilbert de Alost; she had owned the manor of Burton which thus passed to the Constable family and became known as *Burton Constable*. Their son,

III. Robert Constable, lived in the reigns of Stephen and Henry II; he and his mother are mentioned in his confirmation of an exchange of land made between her and the prioress of the Convent Swine. His son,

IV. William Constable, mortgaged land at Halsham, which several relatives confirmed. Married Julian, daughter of Thomas de Alost. Issue, among three children,

V. Robert Constable, who resided at Halsham, Yorkshire, in the reigns of Richard I and King John, and died in 1251; Thomas de Alost, his uncle, quit claimed land to him, calling him Robert, son of William Constable. Married Adela or Ela, daughter of Fulco de Oyri, Lord of Gedney, Lincolnshire. Issue, among three children,

VI. Sir William Constable, who resided at Halsham and Burton; living in 1241. Married Cecilia, daughter of Sir Marmaduke de Thwenge. Issue, among three children,

VII. Sir Simon Constable, who died in 1294; his son,

VIII. Sir Robert Constable, who was born between 1265 and 1270, being described as aged twenty-four and aged twenty-nine at his father's death; resided at Halsham in Holderness and is recorded as serving in Scotland under Henry de Percy in the spring of 1311; later adhered to the house of Lancaster and took part in their uprising in 1312, but was pardoned; was commissioner of array for Holderness in 1318, 1319, and 1322. Married, Avice, daughter and co-heir of Roger de Lascels. Issue, among three children,

IX. Sir John Constable, who died in 1349; married Albreda St. Quintin. Their son,

X. *Sir John Constable*, was born at Halsham in 1336, and is last named in 1399; took part in Edward III's campaign in France in 1360, and the following year is recorded as preparing to go on a pilgrimage to the Holy Land; in 1377 and 1399 he was sheriff of Yorkshire and represented the county in Parliament in 1379, 1380 and 1383; was one of those testifying for Scrope in the Scrope-Grosvenor trial. Married Maud, daughter of Robert Hilton of Hilton; she died in 1400; both are buried at Halsham. Issue, among three children,

XI. *Sir William Constable*, who was living in the reign of Henry IV. Married Elizabeth Metham. Their son,

XII. *Sir John Constable*, was sheriff of Lincolnshire in 1334-35 and of Yorkshire in 1436; he represented Yorkshire in Parliament in 1439-40 and in 1445-46. Married Margaret, daughter of Thomas Umfraville. Issue, among four children,

XIII. *Sir John Constable*, who was made knight baronet of Scotland by the Duke of Gloucester in 1480; married Lora, daughter of Sir William FitzHugh. Issue, among six children,

XIV. *Ralph Constable*, who married, first, Anne Eure; married, second, Elizabeth Tempest. A son, by the first wife,

XV. *Sir John Constable*, married, first, about 1506, Agnes, daughter of Sir Thomas Metham; married, second, Lora Headlam; married, third, Margaret Clifford. Issue, by first wife, among eight children,

XVI. *Sir John Constable*, who died in 1542; married Joane, daughter of Ralph de Neville. Issue, among five children,

XVII. *Sir John Constable*, who was a minor at the death of his father; he died May 25, 1579; represented Hedon in Parliament in 1552-53, 1557-58, 1562-63, and the county of York in 1555; in 1556 he was admitted to the Council of the North and in 1566 was made sheriff of the county. Married, as his first wife, *Honorable Margaret Le Scrope*. (See *Le Scrope XVIII*, p. 95.) Issue, among four children,

XVIII. *Sir Henry Constable*, Knight, of Burton Constable, in Holderness, was born about the year 1557; died, in London, December 15, 1607; both his wife and his brother Joseph were noted recusants, but this did not prevent his holding office; in 1584 and 1586 he represented Hedon in Parliament and in 1588-89 the county; was returned again for Hedon in 1603-04, and in 1586 he was appointed sheriff. Married, about 1575, *Margaret Dormer*. (See *Dormer VII*, p. 98.) Issue, among five children,

XIX. *Catherine Constable*, who was born in 1579; died in 1626; married, as his second wife, *Sir Thomas Fairfax*. (See *Fairfax XVII*, p. 101.)

References:

- Parliamentary Representation of the County of York, 1254-1832, in Yorkshire—Archæological Society Record Series, Vol. XCI—Gooder.
History and Antiquities of the Seignior of Holderness, Vol. II—Poulson.

Dormer

Arms—Azure, ten billets, four, three, two and one, or; on a chief of the second, a demi-lion, issuant sable, armed and langued gules.

I. Geoffery Dormer, of West Wycombe, County Buckingham; married Eleanor, daughter and heiress of Thomas Dorre, *alias* Chobbs. Their son,

II. Geoffery Dormer, of West Wycombe, married Judith, daughter of Robert Badlington, lord of the manor of Thame. Their son,

III. Geoffery Dormer, of West Wycombe, and in the right of his mother, of the manor of Thame in Oxfordshire, increased the estate considerably by his marriage to Ursula, daughter of Bartholomew Collingridge, the heir general of Arundel. Their son,

IV. William Dormer, of West Wycombe, married Anne, daughter of Sir John Launcelyn, a French knight. Their son,

V. Sir Robert Dormer, Knight, high sheriff of counties Bedford and Buckingham, three times during the reign of Henry VIII, who, upon the dissolution of the monasteries, obtained a grant, in fee to himself and his wife, of the manor of Wenge, in Bucks, part of the possessions of the abbey of St. Albans; died in 1552; married Jane, daughter of John Newdigate of Harefield, Middlesex. Their son,

VI. Sir William Dormer, K. B., M. P., for the county of Buckingham in the sixth year of Henry VIII, had license in the third year of Philip and Mary to retain thirty men, besides his menial servants, those so retained wearing only his livery, and attending on special occasions; died May 17, 1575; married, first, Mary, daughter of Sir William Sidney; issue, four children; married, second, Dorothy, daughter of Anthony Catesby of Whiston, County Northampton. Issue, among six children,

VII. Margaret Dormer, who died about 1637; married *Sir Henry Constable*. (See *Constable*, p. 97.)

Reference:

History and Antiquities of the County of Hertford, Vol. I, pp. 494-95.

Fairfax

Arms—Argent, three bars gemelles gules, surmounted by a lion rampant sable.

The surname Fairfax is derived from “fair fax,” that is the fair hair and the family centered in Yorkshire, England, for centuries. Its seat was Gilling Castle on the road from York to Helmsley. The earliest part of the castle consists of a great square block forming the eastern part of the present house and dates from the second half of the fourteenth century. On the west front of this square building are two long wings which were added in the eighteenth century. It was probably built by Thomas de Etton, who married his cousin *Elizabeth Fairfax*, sister of *William Fairfax*, generation IX of the line which follows and whose grandfather had lived on the property. In 1349 Thomas de Etton in a deed of settlement granted the manor of Gilling to the Fairfax family in the event that his own descendants became extinct. This eventuality occurred in the year 1492 when *Sir Thomas Fairfax*, generation XIII, claimed the property. Towards the end of the sixteenth century *Sir William Fairfax*, generation XVI, erected a turret and made changes so as to have a “great chamber” which now forms the dining room. An inscription on the south window is dated 1595. It is considered one of the most beautiful rooms of the Elizabethan period and is unrivalled in its display of painted glass. The room is about thirty-nine feet long and twenty-two in width. Its wall panelling eleven feet seven and one-half inches in height surmounted by a frieze of three feet eight inches on which the arms of the gentlemen of Yorkshire are painted. Three windows of painted glass contain a display of heraldry. The bay window contains various arms from the *Fairfax* family and its many matrimonial alliances, while the south window does the same for the *Stapletons*, the family of *Sir William's* second wife, and that on the east is devoted to the *Constable* connections, his only son, *Sir Thomas's* wife being of that family.

I. *Henry Fairfax*, first known member of the family, is said to have come from *Torchester* in Northumberland, and after living for a time in Lincolnshire, located in Yorkshire. His son,

II. *John Fairfax*, had a son,

III. *Richard Fairfax*, who possessed land at Arkham, near York, in 1205. His son,

IV. *William Fairfax*, lived in 1215; married Alice, daughter and heir of Nicholas de Bugthorp. Their son,

V. *William Fairfax*, was bailiff of York in 1249, and purchased the manor of Walton near Thorparch from Peter de Bruce; married Mary, widow of Walter Flower. Their son,

VI. *Thomas Fairfax*, died in 1260-61; resided in York and Walton; married Agnes, daughter of Henry de Sezevaux. Issue, among five children,

VII. *John Fairfax*, who lived in 1314; married Clarissa, daughter and heiress of William Scott, of Thorparch. Their son,

VIII. *Thomas Fairfax*, was living in 1349; he was appointed supervisor of array in Ainsty in 1319, and commissioned for array there in 1322; in 1324 he was returned to Parliament for Yorkshire, but there is no evidence that he was knighted; in 1349 his brother-in-law Thomas de Etton made his descendants heirs to the manor of Gilling; married Elizabeth de Etton. Issue, among nine children,

IX. *William Fairfax*, who died in or before 1389; married Ellen, daughter of John Roucliffe. Issue, among three children,

X. *Thomas Fairfax*, who died in 1395; married, as his first wife, Margaret, daughter of Sir John Malise. Issue,

XI. *Richard Fairfax*, who died in 1431-32; married Eustachia, daughter of John Carthorpe. Issue, among seven children,

XII. *William Fairfax*, who died in 1453; married Catherine, daughter of Sir Humphrey de Neville of Thornton Bridge. Their son,

XIII. *Sir Thomas Fairfax*, K. B., died in 1505; was created *Knight of the Bath* in 1495, at the creation of Arthur, Prince of Wales; in 1492 he inherited Gilling Castle, the descendants of Thomas de Etton being at that time extinct; married Elizabeth, daughter of Sir Robert Sherburne of Stoneyhurst, County Lancaster. Issue, among nine children,

XIV. *Sir Thomas Fairfax*, who died in 1520; he took part in the expedition of Henry VIII in 1513, and was knighted after the surrender of Tournay; married Anne, daughter of Sir William and Lady Margaret (Percy) Gascoigne. Issue, among thirteen children,

XV. *Sir Nicholas Fairfax*, who succeeded his father in 1520 and died March 30, 1571. In 1541, 1544 and 1561 he was sheriff of Yorkshire; the religious changes of Henry VIII and especially the suppression of the monasteries were unpopular in the north of England; in October, 1536, a rising starting in Lincolnshire spread to Yorkshire and he joined it but escaped punishment; it was known as the Pilgrimage of Grace; in 1541-42 he represented Scarborough in Parliament and in 1547 and 1562/63 the county of York; for many years he was a member of the Council of the North; married, first, Jane, daughter of Guy Palmes of Lindley; married, second, Alice Harrington. Issue, by first wife, among thirteen children,

XVI. *Sir William Fairfax*, who was knighted in 1560, and died in October, 1597; built the "great chamber" at Gilling Castle and entertained on a lavish scale; represented Boroughbridge in Parliament in 1557-58, and the county of York in 1597; in 1577 he was appointed to the Council of the North on which he served for the remainder of his life; married, first, Agnes, daughter of George, Lord D'Arcie; married, second, Jane, daughter of Bryan Stapleton. Issue, by second wife,

XVII. *Sir Thomas Fairfax*, who was born in 1574, and died December 23, 1636; was a member of the Council of the North in 1599 and 1602, and sheriff of Yorkshire in 1627; on February 10, 1628, he was created *Viscount Fairfax* of Elmley in the county of Tipperary, and thus became a member of the Irish House of Lords; married, first, in 1594, *Catherine Constable* (see *Constable XIX*, p. 97); married, second, Mary Ford. Issue, by first wife, among eleven children,

XVIII. *Honorable Mary Fairfax*, who died in 1636; married, as his first wife, *Sir Thomas Layton*. (See *Layton XV*, p. 103.)

References:

- Dictionary of English and Welsh Surnames—C. W. Bardsley.
Gilling Castle in Yorkshire—Archæological Society Journal, Vol. XIX—J. Bilson.
Fairfax of Walton and Gilling Castle—In Herald and Genealogist, Vol. VII—R. H. Skaife.
Parliamentary Representation of Yorkshire in Yorkshire Archæological Society Reports, Vol. IX—A. Gooder.

Layton

Arms—Gules, a chevron between three crosses formée or.

The surname Layton is of geographic origin and was taken from the village or manor of Layton, also called East Layton in the parish of St. John Stanwick, north of the Vale of Ravensworth in Yorkshire. It was held by members of the family from the reign of Henry I to that of Henry VIII, when it was sold. It was, however, repurchased and was still held by a younger line of the family until about 1700.

I. Odard held the manor of Layton in the reigns of Henry I, Stephen and Henry II. Issue, among three sons,

II. John fil. Odard, lived in the reign of Henry II and III and held East Layton; married Christiana de Middleton. Issue, among six children,

III. Alan fil. John, who held East Layton in the reign of Richard I and Henry III, acquired land in North Conton; married Matilda de Hunton. Issue, among five children,

IV. John fil. Alan, held East Layton in the reign of Edward I; married Sibella ———, and had issue, among five children,

V. Sir Thomas de Laton, who lived in the reigns of Edward II and III; he acquired the manor of Bereford-upon-Tees through marriage; as a knight he attended the Great Council at Westminster called by Edward II; married Matilda de Hodleston. Issue, two sons, the younger,

VI. Robert de Laton, was given the manor of Barton-juxta-Newton by his brother John; he also purchased forty-one acres of land and six of meadow at Melsonby. His elder son,

VII. Sir Robert de Laton, lived in the reign of Richard II; married Katherine Morton. Issue, among three children,

VIII. Sir Thomas de Laton, who was sheriff of Yorkshire in 23d of Richard II and obtained the manor of Saxhowe through marriage; married Elizabeth Gower. Issue, among three children,

IX. *John Laton*, the "de" now being omitted, resided at Melsonby and owned Saxhowe, Burton, and other manors; married a daughter of Robert Conyers. Their elder son,

X. *Robert Laton*, died in 1480; married Eleanor ———, who died in 1503. Issue, among three children,

XI. *Thomas Laton*, who died in the 16th of Henry VIII; married Anne ———. Issue, among five children,

XII. *Thomas Laton*, who lived in the reign of Henry VIII; married Meriella, widow of Robert Laton, who repurchased East Layton. Their son,

XIII. *Thomas Layton*, as the name was now spelled, died in the 30th of Elizabeth; obtained the manor of East Layton as heir to his half nephew; married Elizabeth Metcalf. Issue, two sons, the elder being

XIV. *Charles Layton*, who died in the 16th of James I; married Maria Milnor. Their son,

XV. *Sir Thomas Layton*, was born in 1597; died in 1654; he was knighted by James I at New Market; in the Civil War he fought for Charles I; he modernized the old hall at East Layton and placed his coat-of-arms with *Fairfax* impaled over the front door; married, first, *Honorable Mary Fairfax*. (See *Fairfax XVIII*, p. 101.) Issue, among four children,

XVI. *Mary Layton*, who married *Sir Henry Foulis*. (See *Foulis VII*, p. 104.)

References:

History of Yorkshire, 1885—Plantagenet Harrison.
History of Cleveland—Graves.

Foulis

Arms—Argent, three laurel or bay leaves erect, proper.

Crest—On a wreath, out of a crescent argent, a cross formee, fitchée, sable.

It is claimed that the family of *Foulis* resided in England before the Norman Conquest and after opposing William I fled to Scotland with Margaret, sister of Edgar Atheling, afterwards wife of Malcolm Canmore. A town in the north of Scotland was named for them and members of the family held important offices under the kings of Scotland.

I. William Foulis was the earliest known ancestor of the branch later prominent in Yorkshire, was in 1430 keeper of the seal of James I of Scotland. The name of his wife is not known. His son,

II. William Foulis, married Elizabeth, daughter of Sir Walter Ogilvy. Their younger son,

III. James Foulis, married Margaret, daughter of Sir Thomas Henderson. Their son,

IV. James Foulis, was heir to his uncle William, who had purchased land in the county of Edinburgh, in 1519; he was keeper of the register for James V, King of Scotland, in 1530; married Barbara Brown. Their son,

V. Henry Foulis, resided in the county of Edinburgh; married Mary Hadden. Their younger son,

VI. Sir David Foulis, died in 1642; was in the service of James VI of Scotland, who later became James I of England, and carried on negotiations with Queen Elizabeth; in 1603 he went to England with King James and was knighted in the Tower of London; the same year he was admitted to Green Inn and soon became a gentleman of the King's Chamber; in 1605 the degree of M. A. was conferred on him at Oxford; he purchased Ingoldsby Manor in Yorkshire, from Lord Eure which remained the seat of the family until 1876; was a member of the Coronet of the North and created a baronet in 1619; married, in 1604, Cordelia, daughter of Sir William and Anne (Barton) Fleetwood. Issue, among seven children,

VII. Sir Henry Foulis, who was born in London in 1607, and died September 13, 1643; attended Oxford and in 1626 was admitted to the Inner Temple; was Lieutenant-General of Horse and took part in the taking of Leeds; married *Mary Layton*. (See *Layton XVI*, p. 103.) Issue, among eight children,

VIII. Sir David Foulis, who was baptized March 14, 1632/33, and died March 13, 1694-95; was the third in the line of baronets at Ingoldsby Manor and in 1685-88 represented North Allerton in Parliament; married Catherine, daughter of Sir David Watkins, of Middlesex; she was born in 1631, and died in 1717. Issue, among ten children,

IX. Honor(ia) Foulis, who was born in 1663; died in 1755; married *William Chaloner*. (See *Chaloner*, p. 23.)

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